MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,468 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

MANY DIFFICULTIES BLOCK ALLIED PLAN TO ASSAULT REICH

Anglo-U.S. Second Front Against Germany Expected To Meet With Failure

NOT ENOUGH TRANSPORTS

German Forces Stationed in France, Norway Sufficient To Repulse Attack

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 24.—The formation of a second front in Europe against Germany is fraught with great difficulties in the opinion of well-informed circles in London, who are inclined to think that the reported Anglo-American scheme to put up a second front against Germany most likely will end up in mere surprise attacks against the coast of Norway, St. Nazaire and Boulogne as was done recently, according to a telegram from London.

This observation was made on the strength of the report that Premier Winston Churchill recently received a message from President Roosevelt to the effect that he agreed to all the decisions arrived at as a result of conversations held between Harry Hopkins, United States Lease-Lend Administrator, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States, and the British leaders.

Easier Said Than Done

The report disclosed that political observers in London opine that the President's message is in reference to the formation of a second front in Europe against Germany, but they are of the opinion that it is easier said than done for the following reasons:

1. For oversea transportation of an army equipped with modern ammunitions it is necessary to allow a minimum of 6 tons of shipping per capita. At this rate, to send an army division it would require a total of 120,000 tons, hence in order to send an army of 1,500,000 troops across the English Channel a total tonnage of not less than 9,000,000 would be required.

2. It is said that the British defense army consists of 3,000,000 troops, and as it will require at least 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 troops for successful landing operations in Europe, there will arise a shortage of troops, even though the American soldiers in Ireland are taken into account. Besides, owing to domestic conditions, the dispatch of Canadian troops to Europe is at present entirely hopeless.

3. The German forces stationed in France and Norway are said to be composed of approximately 15 divisions and several air divisions which are quite sufficient to foil the landing operations of the British forces.

The appointment of Colonel-General G. von Rundstedt as the commander of the occupied territory in western Europe is an indication that Germany will taken an offensive attitude. And it is possible that Germany may soon stage landing operations against the British Isles.

Murmansk Harbor Hit

Domei

BERLIN, April 24.—German bomber formations sweeping over Murmansk harbor, on the Kola Peninsula, yesterday wrought serious damage to Soviet military establishments and scored direct hits on cargo ships, the High Command announced today.

German submarines operating in the Mediterranean Sea sank two British transports totaling 13,600 tons, while three more were sunk in British territorial waters, it is reported.

The aerial assault on Malta was centered on military establishments and an airfield at La Valetta harbor. Serious damages were said to have been inflicted.

German submarines took their toll in the Western Hemisphere as they torpedoed and sank six enemy cargo ships totaling 35,000 tons in Caribbean waters and four more off an undisclosed port, on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

As a part of furious aerial assaults which have been carried out over the British Isles throughout this week, another formation of German fighter planes roared over the southern coast of England today and caused conflagrations in several important sectors.

German warplanes and anti-aircraft batteries destroyed 161 British aircraft from April 11 to 20, including 46 enemy planes destroyed on the ground.

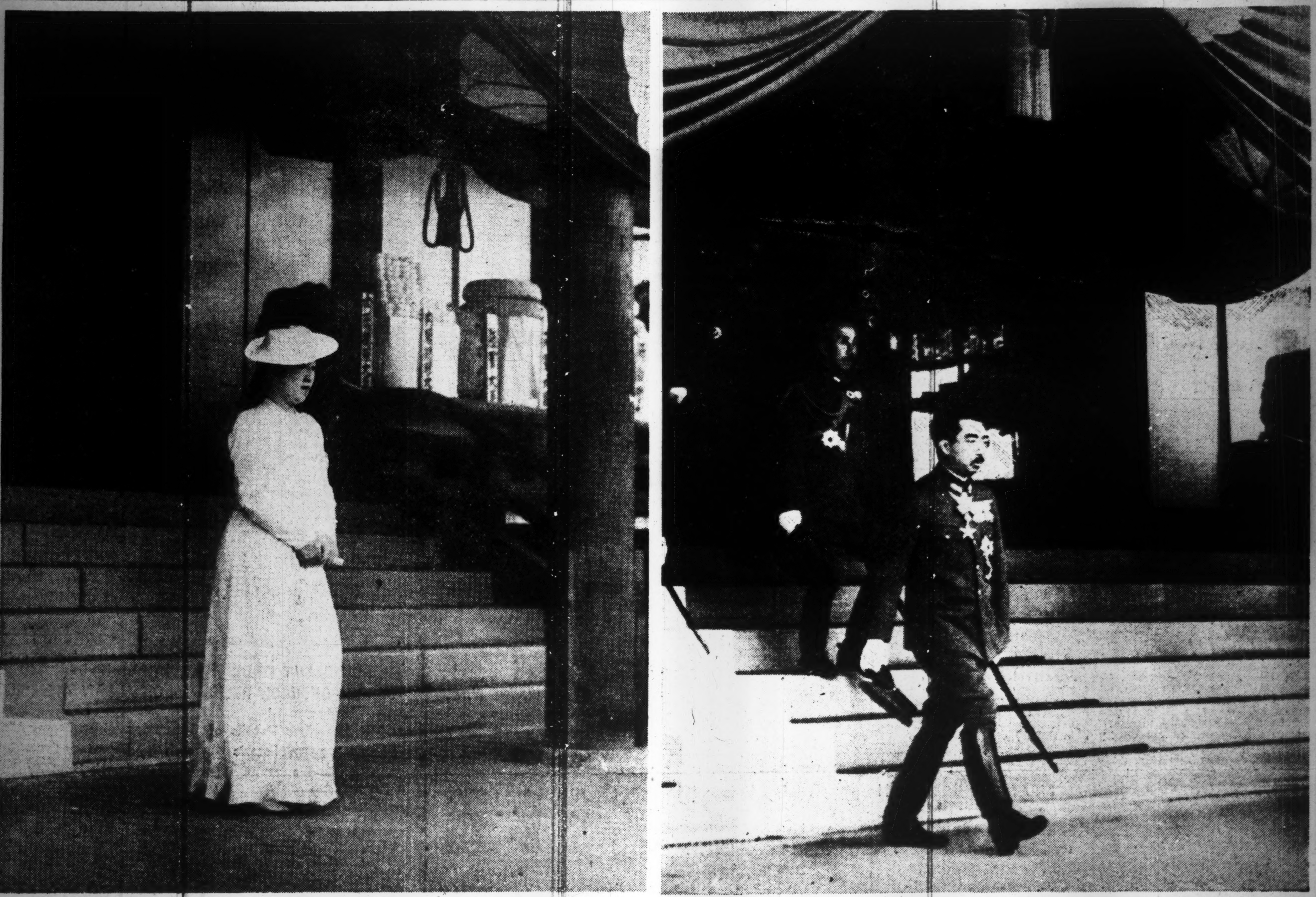
In the same interval German losses included only 25 warplanes, the communique concluded.

Arrives in New York

Domei

LISBON, April 24.—Premier Johan Nygaardsvold, of the refugee Norwegian Government in London, arrived at New York yesterday to confer with United States Administration leaders, Reuters reported from New York today. Premier Nygaardsvold is scheduled to remain in the United States for a month, it was said.

Their Imperial Majesties at Yasukuni Shrine



Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress honored the souls of the newly-enshrined war heroes by Their Imperial Majesties' presence at the Yasukuni Shrine on Saturday. His Imperial Majesty worshipped at the Innermost Sanctuary at 10:15 a.m., while Her Imperial Majesty worshipped at the sanctum at 10:50 a.m. His Imperial Majesty graciously greeted the bereaved members of the heroes' families who were lined in rows at the entrance of the Shrine, when His Imperial Majesty arrived in the Imperial Procession.

Hungarian Minister Hands Credentials To President Wang

Domei

NANKING, April 25.—Nicolas de Vegh, newly-appointed Hungarian Minister to China, called on President Wang Ching-wei at 10 a.m. today and presented his credentials. It is recalled that on July 1 last year the Government of Hungary notified its formal recognition of the Nanking Government through China's Ambassador in Tokyo. Mr. de Vegh is also Hungarian Minister to Tokyo and is to assume ministership to China concurrently.

PICHEU GIVEN NEW POST AS VICHY ENVOY TO BERNE

Is Former Interior Minister—Claimed Wizard on French, Europe Affairs

Domei

BERNE, April 24.—Carrying out drastic revisions in the diplomatic personnel of France in view of the severance of diplomatic relations with South Africa and the simultaneous resignation of Leon Marchalle, Counselor at the French Embassy in Washington, and four others, Premier Pierre Laval has appointed Pierre Picheu, former Minister of Interior, to the post of French Ambassador to Switzerland.

He is well informed on the internal affairs of France as well as the whole of Europe.

Considerable attention is focussed upon the appointment of Ambassador Picheu to this post because Switzerland is the center of European diplomacy at the present moment.

Panamanian Ship Torpedoed

Domei

VICHY, April 24.—The United States Navy Department today disclosed that a medium-sized Panamanian vessel has been torpedoed by an enemy submarine off the Atlantic coast of South America, an Havas message from Washington revealed.

INTERNAL AGITATION HITS U.S. SHIPYARDS

Land, Maritime Commission Head, Urges Stabilization of Labor Relations

SHIPBUILDING IS DELAYED

Shortage of Tin, Rubber and Hemp Forces America to Adopt Restrictive Measures

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 24.—Declaring that "internal agitation" among shipyard workers delayed steel plate deliveries and was retarding the shipbuilding program, Rear-Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, testifying before the Senate War Program Investigation Committee, has urged "the stabilization of labor relations, sometimes known as freezing relations," according to a Washington report received here today.

Rear-Admiral Land said that, "this internal agitation going around everybody's head about whether there should be closed or open shop, or whether they should join this or that union" is disturbing the general atmosphere.

The United States shipbuilding program could be 50 per cent ahead of the present production if unfilled orders for steel plate, which has mounted month by month, had been met, he asserted.

Although "in March, we think they met our requirements, they did nothing on backlog," which is 169,000 tons, he said.

U.S. Restriction Program

The sudden cessation of the tin, rubber, hemp and sugar exports to America has led that country to adopt several restrictive measures, and to embark on restriction campaigns, for the curtailment of the consumption of goods made from the abovementioned materials, but which, so far, seem to have met with little success, reports a special correspondent of the Asahi from Bue-

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

SHIPPING SHORTAGE WORRIES BEAVERBROOK

GENEVA, April 25.—"Sea-borne transportation is now a bottle-neck hampering Allied war efforts and the need for more ships is greater than any other requirement," declared Lord Beaverbrook in an address in New York City Thursday night.

He emphasized in no uncertain terms the view that the "efforts of the United Nations should be centered on the crisis created by the shortage of ships". The former British Minister of Supplies continued, "Just as the shortage of planes in 1940 and the shortage of tanks in 1941 constituted a crisis for us, the shortage of shipping tonnage is our present crisis."

A gloomier picture was presented by the speaker when he stated. "We have to face a further test beyond this immediate problem of sea traffic. We have yet to meet the danger of a shortage of raw materials as a result of Japanese victories in the Pacific."

U.S. SHIPBUILDING BEHIND SCHEDULE

MADRID, April 25.—President Roosevelt told press interviewers yesterday that the lack of steel plates was the principal reason why the merchant-shipping construction program was behind schedule.

He refused to reveal any details of his plans to suppress the inflationary tendency which is spreading throughout the country. He was likewise non-committal when questioned about his anti-aggression program which he expects to place before Congress shortly.

LIVING COSTS IN AUSTRALIA RISE

SHANGHAI, April 25.—Living costs throughout Australia have seen a considerable rise since the outbreak of the war, revealed the report of the Commonwealth statistician.

In Sydney the report shows that the cost of living has increased 17.7 per cent, Melbourne 16 per cent, Brisbane 16.7 per cent, Adelaide 14.5 per cent, Perth 12.9 per cent and Hobert 15 per cent. The retail price of coal has risen 8.1 per cent, clothing 44 per cent and miscellaneous items 15.5 per cent.

The Premier of Victoria, A. A. Dunstan, reviewing the great increase in the prices of goods since the beginning of this year, announced that a strict control of prices is necessary to prevent the exploitation of the shortages of some goods. "These shortages," he said, "have made people buy at any price and without any regard for price restrictions." He added, "Unless the consumers cooperate by reporting over-charges, it is difficult to see how the prices can be kept in check effectively."

ENVOY TO HOLY SEE, HARADA, IS IN ROME

Will Endeavor to Enlighten World on Japan's Policy in Greater East Asia

WELCOMED AT STATION

Japanese Minister First to Vatican to Present Credentials This Week

Domei

ROME, April 24.—Ken Harada, the first Japanese Minister to the Vatican, accompanied by Mrs. Harada, arrived here from Vichy at 7:20 p.m. today. The Japanese Minister and Mrs. Harada were greeted warmly at the station by officials of the Vatican as well as members of the Japanese Embassy in Rome. They immediately drove to Excelsior Hotel, where it is expected that Mr. Harada will handle official matters for the time being.

Will Clarify Stand

In his first public statement after his arrival in Rome on April 24, Ken Harada, Japan's first envoy to the Vatican, said that he would endeavor to enlighten the world on Japan's policy of constructing a happy place for everyone in Greater East Asia. He added that this policy was in perfect accord with the principles of humanity which have been traditionally upheld by the Holy See, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Rome.

Mr. Harada, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Rome from France where he was serving as counselor to the Japanese Embassy at Vichy before his appointment as Minister to the Vatican.

As he alighted on the platform of the Rome Central Station, he was greeted by a representative from the Holy See, as well as Japanese Embassy officials and members of Japanese firms in Italy. The press in Italy exhibited a great interest in the arrival of Japan's first envoy to the Vatican. From the station he proceeded to the Excelsior Hotel

(Continued on Page 2)

400 Canadian Troops Refuse Passage on Transport to Africa

Domei

BERLIN, April 24.—On the ground that the food was poor and the cabins filthy, over 400 Canadian troops flatly refused to board a British transport bound for the East African front, according to a D.N.B. report, quoting a New York Times dispatch from Ottawa. Threatened by severe punishment by the Canadian military authorities, 250 of the troops unwillingly boarded the vessel, the report said. In view of the fact that the vessel was a British ship, the Canadian military authorities have filed a protest with the British Navy Department, demanding better food and better quarters on its transports for Canadian troops, the report added.

CUSTOMS TREATY SEEN

Chile Sends Economic Representatives to Argentina

Domei

VICHY, April 24.—A Chilean economic representative to Argentina today arrived at Santiago, presumably to launch negotiations for the conclusion of a customs pact with the Argentine Government, according to a Havas message reaching here today from Santiago.

The customs agreement, it is believed, will be designed for the importation by Chile of Argentine wheat and meat in exchange for Chilean nitrate, coal and chemical goods.

DENIES SOVIET RUMORS

Domei

VICHY, April 24.—The Vichy Government denied in an official statement today rumors originating in Soviet Russia regarding France's attitude toward Germany since the reorganization of the French Cabinet.

Soviet reports alleging that German troops had arrived at Toulon naval base in France and that the French fleet had been put under the command of the German Admirality were flatly discounted by the new Government.

JAPANESE AIRCRAFT MAKE THREE RAIDS ON PORT MORESBY

Headquarters of Allied Forces Admit Strategic Site Was Heavily Bombed

ENEMY IN PANAY SURPRISED

Aerial Units Take Over American Airdrome on Island With Little Effort

Domei

LISBON, April 24.—Headquarters of the Allied Forces of the Southwest Pacific today announced that Port Moresby was heavily bombed by Japanese planes three times on April 20, according to a Reuters Melbourne dispatch received here today.

Panay Airdrome Taken

Under the sudden and fierce attacks by the Imperial Air Corps the enemy air forces had no opportunity of putting up any resistance, and the several airdromes in the island of Panay fell into the hands of the Japanese. Below is a graphic account of the capture of the Iloilo Airdrome, related to a Yomiuri correspondent reporting from the Philippine front on Friday, by Lieutenant X of the Army Air Corps who took part in the capture of the above-mentioned airdrome.

"The enemy knew that it was useless for them to put up any resistance against us, and they resorted to scorched earth tactics, setting fire to the houses of the citizens.

"Our planes flew through the smoke rising from the burning houses and landed on the Iloilo Airdrome in the suburbs of the city. We captured this airdrome at once. In the tents of the enemy, flying togs, helmets, and maps were lying scattered. Chairs were overturned, and on the tables were cups and plates, with knives and forks lying beside them. Half-opened cans of food were also lying on the tables, and some of them had tin-openers still stuck into them. Clocks hung on the tent-posts were ticking away the seconds. Rifles were placed haphazardly against the racks.

"Our airmen rested in these tents, which seemed to have been specially prepared for them, for some time. Piles of gasoline cans were stored under the trees. We changed our heavy flying uniforms, which were damp with our perspiration, for shirts and shorts.

"We were disappointed in our expectations of having a fight with the enemy, and we were wishing that at least one enemy plane would appear to gratify us when we were startled by a strange noise coming from one of the tents. The noise came from a wireless set whose switch had been left on.

"We were not expecting any wireless communications. The sound-waves were strange to us.

Enemy Forces Surprised

"Some of our planes at once took off, and soared into the skies. As we expected, we sighted the enemy. Two enemy planes were flying at great speed through the clouds to the north in our direction.

"The rest of the planes took off, heading straight for the enemy planes. But strange to say, the enemy planes flew low, and headed for the airdrome with the evident intention of making a landing.

"Their wheels had almost touched the ground when they smelt something wrong, and zooming up, they attempted to escape.

"They had been unaware that their airdrome had been captured by us, and were going to land when they had caught sight of the Rising Sun insignia on the wings of the planes on the ground.

"Don't let them escape! Our planes were off in hot pursuit. The enemy planes were middle-sized bombers, pride of the enemy air force. We hung on to them like grim death, sweeping them with a regular hail of machine gun bullets. One of the planes burst into flames and dropped like a stone. The other plane soon followed suit."

TO BUILD MUNITION DUMPS

Mexican Plan for Strategic Ports Along Coasts

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 24.—The Mexican Government has decided on the immediate construction of munition dumps and naval barracks at important strategic ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, it was reported here from Mexico City today.

Harbor facilities already have been constructed at Ensenada, near the Californian border, and at Manzanillo, on the Pacific Coast as well as at Puerto Mexico and Frontera, on the Gulf of Campeche, while military barracks will be built at Acapulco, on the Pacific Coast, the report said.

U.S. IS CAPITALIZING ON CRIPPS' FAILURE

America Trying Surreptitiously To Absorb Remaining British Possessions

The United States is instigating India into leaving Britain with a view to absorbing eventually the component parts of the British Empire, reports the Berlin correspondent of the Nichi Nichi.

Information reaching Berlin, according to the correspondent, indicates that Sir Stafford Cripps stated on April 23 that he would take an early opportunity of making a statement on the Indian question in the House of Commons. The British official expected that the occasion will be taken by the Commons to hold a debate on the general Indian question.

The press and official circles in Germany, the Nichi Nichi correspondent continues, are taking a keen interest in the development of Anglo-Indian relations.

Special attention is paid by them to the attitude of the United States toward India.

The consensus of opinion in informed German quarters is that the United States is capitalizing on the abortive Anglo-Indian parley to attain its goal of making India part company with the British Empire.

Frazer, Dissatisfied

Reports received in Berlin, the correspondent goes on, tell of the intense dissatisfaction expressed by Premier Frazer of New Zealand with the inclusion of his country and islands adjacent, in a war zone commanded by an American officer in the course of a statement he issued on April 23, announcing the establishment of the command of an allied force against the Axis in the south Pacific. Commenting on Mr. Frazer's statement, German political circles stated to the following effect:

"The Frazer statement suggests that the United States will hold to the policy of assimilating the British Dominions. For strategic reasons America is reluctant to give any heed to expressions of such dissatisfaction with American policy as is felt by the New Zealand Premier. The American attitude toward New Zealand seems to be an indication of what America will do to India.

Internal Agitation Hits U.S. Shipyards

(Continued From Page 1)

nos Aires. The report follows:

After the loss of the Philippines and after the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya had fallen into Japanese hands, the lionized country of America is widely curtailing the use of articles made from tin, rubber, hemp and sugar, subsequent to the sudden cessation of the exports of these materials to the United States.

During the China Affair, American papers devoted considerable space to articles ridiculing the Japanese measure of curtailing the consumption of goods and of scrapping old and used articles. They prided themselves on the security of American existence, and indicated with many sneering remarks that Japan was on the brink of destruction.

But now, in less than half a year since the outbreak of the present war, America, was forced herself to adopt the very measures which she used to laugh at.

Seized by Irony of Fate

The irony of fate had seized America. Restrictions of the consumption of goods, and the scrapping of old and use articles are making life miserable for the Americans. Their misery is all the greater in that they have never known what it is to suffer from a shortage of goods.

For long the Americans have been living amidst individualistic ideas, and the appeals of the Government for economy have fallen on deaf ears. Touring to Mexico by automobile, cornering sugar, etc., the average American has caused no end of worry to the authorities.

The U.S. Price Control Bureau has embarked on a campaign for arousing in the people the spirit of cooperation with the Government for the practice of economy in daily life. Pamphlets entitled "The vows of consumers for cooperative defense," have been distributed to all families, asking for the support and signature of all housewives. The contents of the pamphlet in question are, in gist, as follows:

"As a consumer I will endeavor my best to do my duty for the strengthening of house and state and for the defense of democracy by

(a) Stopping all unnecessary expenditures.

(b) treating all goods with care.

(c) cutting out all waste"

Below the space for the signature of the housewife is the following:

"The person whose signature is written on this page is recognized as a cooperator for national defense.

Unsuccessful Campaign

"The Washington Price Control Bureau."

The campaign met with little success, and President Roosevelt and his wife, with the object of setting an example to the public, announced the following:

"From now on, if salad appears on the menu at meals in the White House, dessert will be omitted. The use of sugar will be curtailed. If fruits appear on the menu, desserts containing sugar will be omitted. 100-pound cases of sugar will not be bought.

"For the sake of economizing on the use of tires, the practice of distributing invitations by automobile will be stopped. Mrs. Roosevelt will be forbidden the use of her automobile.

"The servants at the White House will in future not throw away torn napkins but patch them and use them again. Old tablecloths will be used as napkins."

Thai Mission Arrives in Tokyo

Arriving in the capital according to schedule, the Thai Congratulation Mission, headed by H. E. Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, pulled in at Tokyo Station on Saturday afternoon on the super-express Fuji. Premier General Hideki Tojo and many dignitaries were at the station to welcome the distinguished visitors who will have their headquarters at the Imperial Hotel during their stay in the capital.

CHUNGKING DEFEATS BLAMED ON ALLIES

Due to Non-Cooperation of Great Britain and United States

Domei

CANTON, April 25.—Extreme dissatisfaction has been expressed by anti-British and anti-American quarters in the Chiang Kai-shek capital over the complete defeat of Chungking troops on the Burma front.

Reliable reports reaching here today from Chungking reveal that not only did the British and Chungking forces fail to cooperate in Burma but the British neglected to extend adequate assistance to the Chiang Kai-shek troops.

Despite the fact that Chungking is sending troops abroad to help the United Nations fight Japan, Britain and the United States have failed to take any positive steps to supply the Chiang regime with war supplies, these quarters complained.

Another reason for dissatisfaction being expressed openly, is that after five years of resistance, virtually all of China's industrial districts have been placed under Japanese military occupation and unless these industrial districts are regained, it will be almost impossible to continue further resistance against Japan.

These quarters pointed out that Chungking is suffering from a shortage of commodities, especially medicines and other medical supplies, adding that both the United States and Britain are aware of this fact.

With the approach of the "bombing season," if Chungking is again heavily bombed, the Chiang Kai-shek capital will be turned into a "hell on earth," these quarters warned.

Envoy to Holy See, Harada, Is in Rome

(Continued From Page 1)

where he was the guest of honor at a dinner given him by the Embassy in Rome.

The date for the presentation of his credentials to the Pope will be determined at a meeting between staff members of the Japanese Embassy and the head of the Vatican's bureau of ceremonies. It is believed that the ceremony will be set for April 27.

Mr. Harada is the 23rd Minister in the Vatican City. Altogether there are 13 Ambassadors to the Vatican.

Increased Activity Seen

The prediction is made by informed circles that there will be increased activity of the diplomatic corps in the Holy City as he settles down in his new post.

His statement in substance was as follows.

"A new chapter is about to open in the history of the relations between Japan and the Vatican which dates back to several centuries ago.

"I am prepared to do my utmost to perform my functions as Japan's first envoy to the Vatican.

"I regret exceedingly that Japan's true aims in the War of Greater East Asia are still not understood in some quarters of the globe. I hope that I shall be able to serve as a medium between the people who really love peace and justice, and the Vatican which by tradition upholds the principles of humanity. I am prepared to do everything within my power to enlighten the peoples in the remotest corners of the world on the guiding principle of Japan's policy of constructing a happy place for everyone in Greater East Asia."

Three 'Human Bombs' Blast Enemy Pill-Box To Open Way for Japanese Advance in Cebu

Domei

CEBU ISLAND, April 24.—A heroic story was revealed today of three "human bombs" who destroyed an enemy pill-box during the operations on Cebu Island, thus paving the way for a Japanese advance, it was revealed here today.

The three heroes are Sergeant Kadoichi Nakamura, Corporal Higashi Ito and Corporal Hisaudo Yasumatsu who threw themselves one after the other into the entrance of an enemy pill-box which was spouting deadly fire at the advancing Japanese troops.

After landing at Aloguinsan, on the western coast of Cebu Island, the Japanese Forces were advancing northward when they were met near Toledo with the stubborn resistance of a solitary enemy pill-box.

The order of advance having been given, an advanced unit composed of 14 men proceeded to curve around the pill-box to attack it from the rear. The enemy machine gun, however, kept up rapid fire, making it impossible to close in.

At this juncture, Corporal Yasumatsu made a heroic dash for the entrance, simultaneously throwing a hand grenade into the enemy entrenchment. He was shot down in the attempt to destroy the enemy.

Seeing the death of his comrade, Sergeant Nakamura dashed for the pill-box and successfully bayonetted the man who shot Corporal Yasumatsu, but met death from splinters of an enemy hand grenade. Corporal Ito met with the same fate, but in doing so, blasted the enemy entrenchment and opened the way for the Japanese advance.

GERMAN ELECTRIC FIRM SHOWS BIG GAIN IN '41

Profit Skyrockets to 10,000,000 Reichmarks—Pays Out 6 Per Cent Dividend

Transocean

BERLIN, April 17.—The Board of Directors of the General Electric Company yesterday sanctioned the annual report ending September 30, 1941. The accounts showed a net profit of about 10,000,000 reichmarks on the basis of which it was suggested that a dividend of 6 per cent be paid out.

An ordinary general meeting of the company is scheduled for May 28, on which occassion a proposal to reduce the company's capital by 40,000,000 to 220,000,000 reichmarks will be discussed.

Business developments in the present year were stated to be satisfactory.

BRITISH RETAIL PRICES SHOW ANOTHER BIG RISE

Commodities Now Cost Double—Said Due to Increase in Taxation

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 16.—The price of almost everything in Britain has taken another upward bound as a result of increased taxation, according to Swedish press reports.

The correspondent of the Stockholms Tidningen points out that every article, from lipstick to cigarettes, will henceforth cost at least twice as much as previously, while amusements of all kinds will in future be prohibitively expensive.

Sporting fixtures will also be considerably affected.

In addition, traditional official luncheons are expected to disappear altogether.

AMERICA PLANS TO SEIZE PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES

Transocean

LISBON, April 17.—It is learned that private automobiles in the United States are now also to be seized if necessary for the purpose of overcoming transportation difficulties in the country.

This action is taken as a direct result of the loss of shipping tonnage caused by the incessant sinkings by German submarines, which have also affected American coastal shipping.

It may be noted that Senator Sheridan Downey, Democrat, recently introduced a bill in Congress, which would empower the President of the United States to seize private automobiles for transportation purposes. The bill aims at organizing a large automobile transportation system for general freight hauling.

GERMANS IN RUSSIA WILL BE RESETTLED

Those Living in Northern Soviet Territories Will Be Evacuated

Transocean

BERLIN, April 16.—People of German descent living close behind the front in northern Soviet territories occupied by German troops will be evacuated and resettled under the auspices of S.S. elite storm troop detachments.

This scheme concerns people whose ancestors, following an invitation from Empress Catherine II about 200 years ago, cultivated the districts around St. Petersburg (Leningrad). Later these emigrants specialized in truck gardening and daily products.

Before being sent to their new domiciles in the Reich, they will be concentrated in a camp near Reval.

BRITAIN AGAIN WORRIED BY NEW LABOR TROUBLE

Shipyard Workers Call Strike Over Salary Squabble—Protest Lodged

Transocean

LISBON, April 17.—For the second time within a fortnight, workmen at a certain shipbuilding yard in northeastern England have gone on strike, according to the London Times.

The men walked out when the employers refused to pay for the time lost by the workers in reaching the yard.

Meanwhile, 200 dock laborers have been dismissed at Birkenhead because of their refusal to work at night.

A delegation of workers is proceeding to Liverpool to protest against the action taken by the Birkenhead port authorities.

TO REJECT COMPULSION

Transocean

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, April 16.—Speaking on the occasion of the Pan-American Day, Chilean Foreign Minister Batista Rossetti declared he was convinced that Pan-American policy was not based on the compulsion to relinquish national sovereignty.

He emphasized that a sovereign state like Chile must reject compulsion of any sort, stressing Chile's love for peace and her practical solidarity with the entire American continent. This solidarity, he added, must be manifested not only in words but also in deeds. Among other ways, it must be demonstrated by the possibility of transporting Chilean products to all American ports, the Foreign Minister declared.

SHARP CHANGE SEEN IN CHURCHILL'S TONE

No Longer Boasts of Confidence In Victory in His Speeches

Transocean

BERLIN, April 24.—Pointing to the complete change in tenor of the British Premier's speeches, Der Montag, influential Berlin paper, quotes as an example Mr. Churchill's address on March 26.

This, the paper goes on, was probably the briefest, and saddest speech Mr. Churchill ever made. Not only did he fail to mention his confidence in ultimate victory but also failed to slander the Germans. Mention of England's "glorious mission" was also conspicuously absent, Der Montag says, asking its readers to recall in contrast the "verbal fireworks" of Britain's Premier last August when he described his meeting at sea with the U.S. President. The paper continues.

Winston Churchill made a speech on March 26—probably the briefest speech of his entire career and also the saddest. In a way his brief speech made history. It was the first time the Prime Minister failed to mention his confidence in Britain's "ultimate" victory; and for once he did not say that his confidence had grown as a result of another British defeat. Instead he said. . . .

"A year almost to the day has passed since I addressed you here. We had then made our recovery after the collapse of France. But perhaps you will remember that I went out of my way to warn you that we should not expect to have successes uncheckered by reverses. Since then we have had an almost unbroken series of military misfortunes. We were driven out of Cyrenaica and have now only partly reestablished ourselves there. We were driven out of Greece and Crete. We have been attacked by new, fresh and most formidable antagonists in East Asia.

"Hongkong has fallen, the Malay peninsula and the possessions of our Dutch allies in the East Indies have been taken over. Singapore was the scene of one of the greatest disasters to British arms which our history has ever recorded. Allied squadrons in the Netherlands East Indies have been virtually destroyed in the action of Java. Burma is invaded, Rangoon has fallen, Australia is threatened, India is threatened.

Can't Offer Guarantee

"I cannot offer this morning a guarantee that we are at the end of our misfortunes. We are engaged in a deadly grapple with two heavily-armed opponents."

Thus spoke Winston Churchill. Due credit must be given Mr. Churchill for his speech . . . he came as close to telling the truth as he ever will. It seems as though the heart has been taken out of "good old Winnie." Somehow, it seems that something is missing when Churchill fails to promise something or condemn someone or reiterate his faith in ultimate victory. His speech becomes prosaic and does not furnish material for a good commentary.

One misses his damnation of the "bloated Hun." His failure to mention England's "glorious mission" is also disappointing.

Remember Churchill's verbal fireworks last August when he described his meeting at sea with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It was then that they cooked up this war in the Pacific . . when they completed their plans for the ABCD front's annihilation of Japan and the ultimate crushing of Germany and Italy. Yes . . he and Mr. Roosevelt had everything drawn up for the destruction of the Axis . . This is what Mr. Churchill had to say in those happier days gone by:

"The meeting between President Roosevelt and myself was bound to be important because of the enormous forces, at present only partially mobilized but steadily mobilizing, which are at the disposal of these two major groupings of the human family—the British Empire and the United States, who, fortunately for the progress of mankind, happen to speak of the same language and very largely think the same thoughts—or anyhow think a lot of the same thoughts.

"The meeting was, therefore, symbolic. That is its prime importance. It symbolizes in a form and manner which everyone can understand in every land and in every time, the deep underlying unity which stirs and, at a decisive moment, rules the English speaking peoples throughout the world.

"Would it be presumptuous for me to say that it symbolizes something even more majestic, namely, the marshalling of the good forces of the world against the evil forces, which are now so formidable and triumphant and which have cast their cruel spell over the whole of Europe and a large part of Asia.

Empty Promises

"This," said Mr. Churchill, "was a meeting which marks forever in the pages of history the taking up by the English speaking nations, amid all this peril, tumult and confusion, of the guidance of the fortunes of the broad toiling masses in all continents, and our loyal effort, without any thought of selfish interest, to lead them forward out of the miseries into which they have been plunged back to the broad high road of freedom and justice."

There was his promise, which time has proved as empty as old mother Hubbard's cupboard. He and Mr. Roosevelt were going to lead everybody back to the broad high road of freedom and justice. . . But look where they led the Dutch in the Netherlands East Indies, and look at where they led the Australians and the Filipinos.

But Churchill had more to say to Britain's allies and potential allies. He had more promises to make. . . In those days a Churchill speech wasn't a speech unless a few good promises were thrown in for good measure. . . . so Mr. Churchill said:

"Help is coming; mighty forces are arming in your behalf. Have faith; have hope; deliverance is sure. There is a sign which we have flashed across the waters. And if it reaches the hearts of those to whom it is sent they will endure with fortitude and tenacity their misfortunes in the sure faith that they too are serving." Churchill is certainly changing the tenor of his speeches as time marches on

Today's Press Comments

SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Will American Troops Come?

MIYAKO—Opinion is gaining strength among Americans that the United States should start a Pacific offensive and attack the mainland of Japan, if possible. To Japan such an opinion sounds somewhat comical. But in the United States this is earnestly advocated. It is rather natural for Americans to advance such an opinion. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States has experienced successive reverses and is worrying about how . turn the tide in its favor. It is possible for the American public, who do not know anything of military affairs, to believe blindly that the United States with immense land and human resources can do great things if it starts action in earnest. Under the present conditions in its armament and domestic industry, the United States has no strength to move. If, however, troops of that country come afar to these shores, they will surely be smashed by Japan. Japan would welcome such American forces.

Comparison of naval and air forces between the two countries reveals that the United States is no rival for Japan. As the result of several naval engagements since the Battle of Hawaii, the United States navy and air forces in the Pacific have almost been annihilated. Even if the Atlantic forces are added, there is no need for Japan to be in fear. The war situation in Europe does not allow the United States to divide its Atlantic forces. They may be able to shift them, but will find no adequate base. If the United States is able to start an offensive in the Pacific, that will be only after 1944. But by that time Japan will have marched many steps ahead.

General Sun's Peace Move

HOCHI—General Sun Liang Chen, with his 25,000 troops, has joined the ranks of Chinese working for peace. This is a development which must be a heavy blow to Chungking. There is no doubt that the General's example will be followed by other military leaders of Chungking who are beginning to realize that there is no chance for Chungking to resist Japan with any measure of success.

The General's act will be a sharp reminder to General Chiang Kai-shek and his associates in the movement of resistance against Japan that there is no meaning for the continuation of the policy of fighting Japan with British and American assistance when those two countries have ceased to be any force in East Asia with their influences eliminated from China and other parts of East Asia.

General Pai Chung Hsi has come out in opposition to General Chiang's policy for centralizing power. He wants power to be decentralized. He insists that the farming population of China should be China's mainstay. The explanation of General Pai's change of front is his realization of the change which has come over China following the elimination of British and American influences from East Asia as a result of the War of Greater East Asia. But the policy advocated by him would not achieve the salvation of China unless applied to promote peace.

The General Election Campaign

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The general election campaign has reached its peak of competition. Up to April 23, the total number of candidates reached the huge figure of 1,080. But all the campaign movements are at one with the central policy of the Government. That is, the ultimate object is the successful completion of the War of Greater East Asia. This is probably the real significance of the present election. In fact, this significance must be present. This spirit must be the all-prevailing spirit of the election campaign.

Due to war, the Government had postponed the general election for one year. But now, under the present emergency, instead of postponing the election for another year, the Government has resolved to carry it out. This is due to the desire to materialize the past Imperial Rule Aid discussions. Furthermore, it is the expression of the burning enthusiasm and spirit of the people of Japan, and the desire to unify this into one entity which will reflect its radiance at home and abroad.

Therefore, the results of the general election must extend the deepest influence both at home and abroad.

HSINKING MUSEUM FINDS 'DRAGON OF JEHOL' RELIC

Pamphlet Describes Details of Discovering Pre-Historic Reptile

Transocean

HSINKING, April 18.—On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the foundation of Manchoukuo, the National Museum at Hsinking issued a phamphlet describing its research work in recent years.

The pamphlet deals at length with a recently discovered pre-historic reptile, called the "Dragon of Jehol" after the place where it was found.

Also described in the pamphlet are petrifactions of plants and 2,000-year-old inscriptions on a stone of the ancient Kingdom of Koakaolo.

Switch to Electricity

Transocean

BERLIN, April 17.—In order to economize motor fuel, German agricultural establishments have been switching over to electric power during the last two years. Some 105,000 electric motors have already been installed, it is learned.

EGYPTIANS IN ENGLAND GIVEN RAW TREATMENT

Status Same Like Enemy Aliens—Home Secretary Prompted To Quash Hostility

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 17.—Egyptians living in England will be subjected to the same treatment as enemy aliens and will not be allowed to move about freely like the subjects of States which are at war with the Axis.

This information was given to the House of Commons yesterday by the Home Secretary, Herbert Morrison.

The reason for this unfriendly act toward the citizens of Egypt is the fear entertained by the British authorities that numerous Egyptians are hostile toward Britain.

URGES BOLSHEVIZING BRITAIN FOOD POLICY

Communist Member of Parliament Outlines Plans to Benefit Agriculture

Transocean

LISBON, April 17.—The introduction of Bolshevik methods was proposed by W. Gallagher, Communist member in the House of Commons, in a public discussion about the necessity of an effective food policy for Great Britain which has been going on for some time in the Financial News.

First of all, Mr. Gallagher complained that hardly any mention was made in this discussion of the farm laborers. They are, he said, the most important factor in the whole question of agricultural production.

He then made two proposals which, in his opinion, would guarantee the development of British agriculture. One is that revenues from agricultural estates and payment of interest on mortgages on such estates must cease while the war lasted. Their re-introduction after the war must be left to future discussions and he stated that any injustice caused thereby must be made good by the British exchequer.

The second proposal is that all agricultural machinery and fertilizers must be taken over by the Government and placed at the disposal of the farmers.

The acceptance or refusal of these proposals, Mr. Gallagher declared, would be a test for those who always assert that they are in favor of a thorough development of British agriculture without taking into consideration the private interetss.

May Recognize de Gaullists

Domei

LISBON, April 24.—Following the severance of diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government yesterday, the Union of South Africa may recognize the de Gaullist regime in the near future, official quarters in Johannesburg disclosed today, according to reports received here.

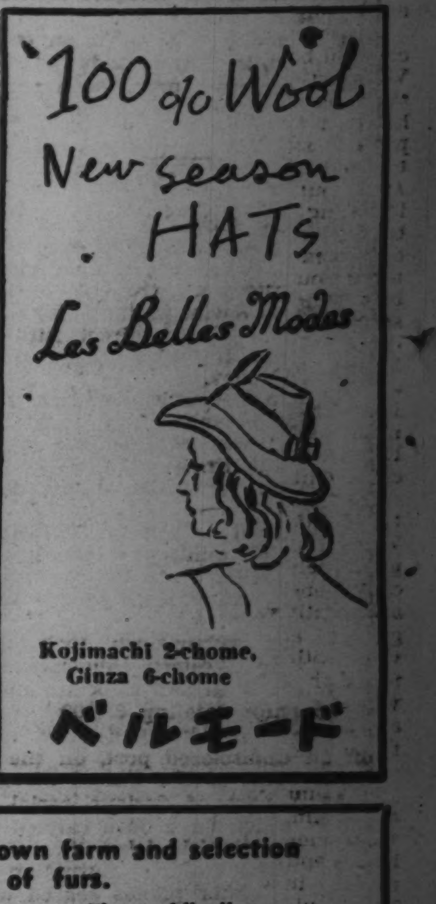
Meanwhile, reports from London indicate that it is yet premature to judge that the situation immediately will lead to the recognition of the de Gaullist regime by the Union of South Africa.

ORIGINAL
BEAUTY PARLOR
KIN MINAMINAKA, Prop.
Auguste Gueirard,
French Beauty Specialist
Between Roppongi and Imaicho
HAIR DYEING (Any Color)
Eyelashes, Eyebrow Dyeing
(Blonde, Brown, Black)
HENNA DYEING:
(Natural, Rouge, Blonde.)
Appointment by Phone. 48-1224

High Class
Steel Beds
Wood Finish
Any Color
Catalogue on Request
Japan's largest bed manufacturers
EMPRESS BED CO.
2 Kyobashi 3-chome, Kyobashiku, Tokyo
Tel. Kyobashi (56) 6051, 8309, near Katakura Bldg., Kyobashi tramcar crossing.

TRY OUR GOOD OIL PERMANENT WAVE
BY OUR Experienced Beauty Specialists
Also our reconditioning Treatments.
The Misses Yamanaka
Arden Beauty Salon
Sukiya Bldg.—2nd Floor
(Opposite Mazda Bldg.)
Ginza Nishi 5-chome. Phone 57-4393

PALACE HOTEL
Shanghai
Enjoys a world wide reputation for
COMFORT
CUISINE
SERVICE
Entirely renovated
Moderate Daily and Monthly Rates
Under Swiss Management



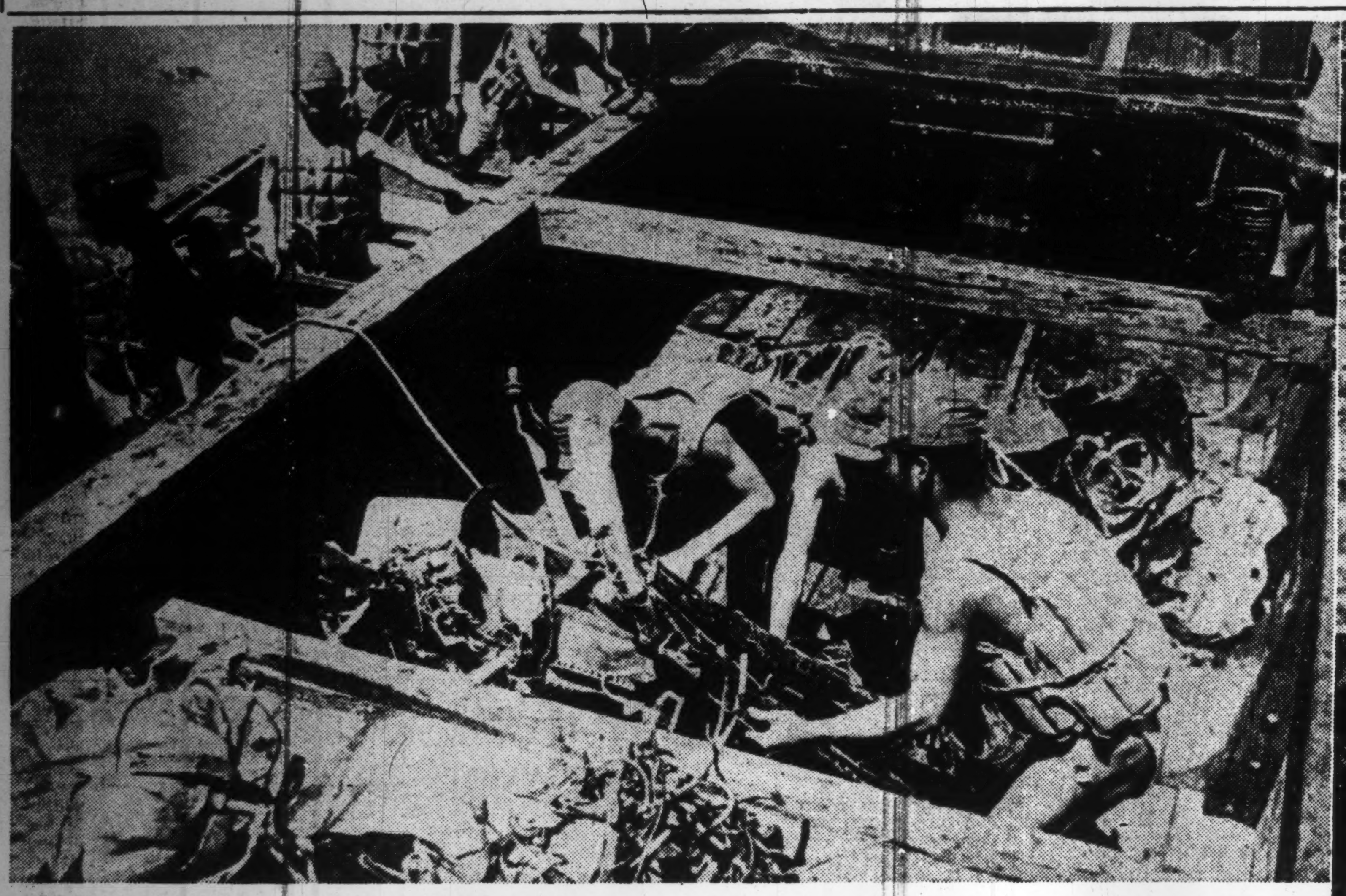
Kojimachi 2-chome,
Ginza 6-chome
ベルモード

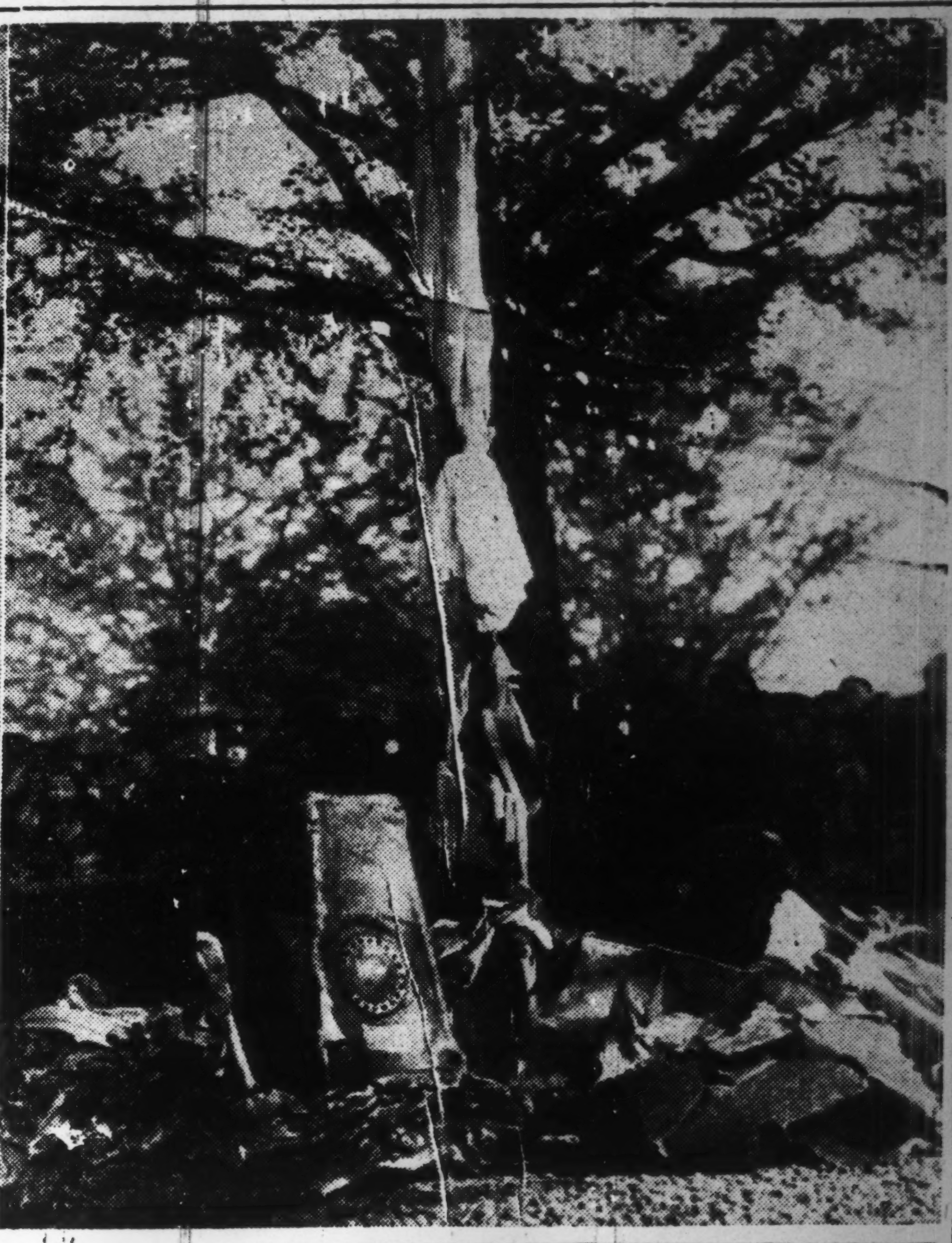
REAL BEAUTY in GLASSES
Our glasses will not only provide perfect vision, but will be smart and becoming.
S. OKADA Opticians
21 Yoshida-machi, 2-chome,
Yokohama Tel: 3-0499

SILVER FOXES direct from own farm and selection of any kind of furs.
Will be shown to all by appointment without obligation.
Asia Fur Commerce Industry
Proprietor: E. SEMF
Tel. 06-4200, International Apts., No. 2270, 1-chome,
Araijuku, Omoriku, Tokyo.

THE WHISKY EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT BECAUSE IT IS A PRODUCT OF JAPAN
SUNTORY WHISKY
PURE MALT WHISKY DISTILLED IN POT STILLS AND AGED IN WOOD.

Miserable Remains of Wrecked Enemy Raider





More graphic than any words can describe are the two photos shown here of the miserable remains of an enemy plane which flew over the Japanese mainland on April 18—only to go hurtling down to its doom. The wreckage includes smashed propellors, wings and other parts destroyed almost beyond recognition. The only part which can be plainly recognized as such is the gasoline tank which bears the lettering: "North American Aviation Company." A parachute, which was also recovered, is intact and is marked: "Made by Switlik Company, Inglewood, California." The wreckage of this once proud American plane is now on display to the general public in the compound of the Yasukuni Shrine. Above photo shows members of a Japanese Army Corps collecting bits of the wreckage, and on the right can be seen the smashed remains as they are on display at the Yasukuni Shrine. (Presented by War Ministry)

POLICY TO BE TAKEN IN SOUTH DISCUSSED

War Was Forced on Japan Which Had to Take Up Arms To Safeguard Its Existence

In one of the most recent issues of the Shuho, weekly bulletin, published by the Board of Information is an article entitled "Primer of Wartime Life", which deals with the determination of the Japanese nation in the War of Greater East Asia. The article is divided into four chapters. First, it discusses the "Object of the War of Greater East Asia and Our Wartime Life", second, "War of Greater East Asia and Ideological Campaign", third, "War of Greater East Asia as an Economic War", and, fourth, "War of Greater East Asia as a War of Livelihood". Each chapter brings home the fact that the Japanese life in wartime must be further solidified, a more firm unity established under the leadership of the Government. Following is the article:

The dawn of a new world history has broken out on the horizon in all its splendor. Starting with the rechristening of Singapore as Shonan Island, the superannuated map of East Asia will be completely revamped and re-made.

In order to create a new epoch, we are valiantly waging the War of Greater East Asia, so that we may wipe out the Anglo-American influences which have been built upon a policy of encroachment and exploitation perpetrated in this part of the world for the past several centuries. And with the advent of the war, the glorious dawn of a new epoch has come; the age for making a new world history has arrived. It was hailed on December 8, 1941, the day on which the Imperial Rescript went into effect; the day on which a new world history was started; and the day which augured the magnificence of a new Japan to shine forth over the whole world.

Naval Fleets Destroyed

At the very inception of the conflict both the American and the British naval fleets were destroyed. And by virtue of our capture of Hongkong in three weeks, of Manila in a month, and of Singapore in 70 days, we were enabled to occupy these great military bases in East Asia, which had been long notorious as the Anglo-American centers of aggression.

Then we put to rout the enemies' combined fleet in the Southwest Pacific; we made the entire East Indies surrender unconditionally; our dauntless fliers repeatedly bombarded Port Darwin of Australia in the south; made successful landing on New Guinea in the east; invaded Burma and occupied its capital Rangoon in the west. By reason of these splendid accomplishments we are now able to control the whole Indian Ocean. And our supremacy of the seas and air covers such a wide area reaching out as far as the western coast of the United States to the east, to Suez Canal to the west, to the Aleutian Islands of the north, and to Australia to the south.

No analogy is found in human history paralleling that which we have been able to accomplish, extending over such an illimitless fighting area, and this gained in such a brief space of time.

This is all due to our valiant forces who have made it possible under the glory of our Imperial Throne. We are indeed most happy to be born as the sons and daughters of Nippon and to live in this age, meeting with such an unprecedented opportunity as to carry on this holy war.

However, the war has just begun; our real battle belongs to the future. We must never be carried away by the force of victories so far attained, however brilliant they may be. The present situation does not betoken the end of the War of Greater East Asia, but all indications point to its being the beginning. It should be far from the thought that the development and reconstruction of those southern regions are soon to bear fruit and that we are virtually sitting next to the house of abundance. It is a crime to think so. If any one should entertain such a view, such a person would be an idiot. Not only does he or she misunderstand the purpose of this war but would in effect blaspheme the cause which this holy war espouses.

The fall of Singapore can be but the beginning of a real campaign. Though undoubtedly its fall was a great help toward the breaking up of the enemies' encircling movement apparently set up to check our growth and southern advance, it was nothing but a stepping-stone for our future operations, which will be pushed most consistently and in a most thorough manner until our foes are completely routed.

Cruel Enemies

Remember who our adversaries are. America is considered to be the richest nation on earth and England reputedly and traditionally tenacious in whatever she undertakes. We would be fooled if we thought that they would back out; on the contrary they would be bent on doing all sorts of harm to us. They would be looking for a chance to attack our country by way of the air and to wage a submarine guerilla warfare at the first opportunity.

Already they have been pushing to completion their armament programs with the view to attempt their counter-attack against us at an early future, while in the meantime they are liable to conceive some underhanded plans to undermine us through their pernicious ideological or economic propaganda. For these reasons we must be thoroughly prepared. Instead of getting over-enthused over the initial victory, we must be ready to carry out further operations in a positive and determined manner. We will be closely watching the enemy movements, and be prepared to meet any exigency that may arise, with our eyes fixed on our ultimate victory.

As stated in the Imperial Rescript, this war was forced upon us to safeguard our existence and security. But fundamentally, if we take it, in the light of the ideal of our Hakko-Ichiu or one brotherhood, we are undertaking a great historic campaign. The ideal, so benevolent as being committed to make the recalcitrant repent and obey, has been running brimfully through our history of 2,600 years, and has finally come out to assert as the champion of racial equality and protector of the down-trodden, not only in this part of the world but all over the universe.

Ideal Begets Idea

With this great ideal, there has been born the idea of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is our historic mission to set up some such sphere in accordance with the development of this war. In this respect Premier General Hideki Tojo said on different occasions: "The fundamental policy of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is conceived of the great ideal upon which our country is founded. It is committed to the establishment of a co-prosperity order, based upon the conception of having Japan as its leader, and that thereunder the various nations and races of Greater East Asia shall find, one and all, their proper places to live and enjoy their livelihood." It is apparently quite different from what has been reflected in the attitudes of the Anglo-Americans as manifested in their past treatment of the Asiatic nations. What these Western Powers pursued was exclusively for their own gain, by making the natives the object of their exploitation, and considering them as so many slaves serving their masters.

Such treatment is reflected in the way they have allotted industrial occupations to the natives. What they wanted to develop was not the things the natives wanted to have but what their masters needed. Where the inhabitants wanted to raise foodstuffs, they were forced to produce rubber, tin, and the like, of which they were not in immediate need.

The conditions will be found quite different when Japan steps in, up in the co-prosperity sphere. As the leader thereof, and necessitated by her national defense set-up, Japan will retain some of those territories, while she will make proper disposition of others, depending upon their geographic conditions and the state of their enlightenment embracing such fields of mental attainments as traditions and culture. In regard to these, let us take up our Government's policy in a brief and concrete manner:

Government's Policy

Singapore and Malay peninsula: These places were British possessions, and naturally offered Britain military bases, which were the source of disturbance in East Asia. Japan will virtually step in Britain's shoe, and will retain them as bases for national defense, as evidenced by the fact that on the following day when Singapore fell, she re-christened it as Shonan Island, indicative that it has been converted into our base for national defense and the creation of the new order under her military administration.

The Philippines: Though the Filipinos were under the high-handed American rule, they are Asiatics. They had been dreaming of their independence which never came. But they will have it, as has been announced by our Government providing that they will be willing to cooperate with us in the setting-up of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Indicative of their willingness, they are supporting their new government with Jorge Vargas as the center of their movement under the advocacy of "The Philippines for the Filipinos," thereby causing a great joy to all the people. This great undertaking sponsored by Japan has startled not only the United States but also the whole world.

Burma: Though Japan still carries on her military operations in Burma, she is not hostile to the Burmese as a people and as Asiatics coming under the co-prosperity order. Therefore, when the Burmese have realized the utter powerlessness and ineptitude of the British, and the wisdom of coming to cooperate with us by completely severing their long-suffering British fetters, Japan will be willing to extend her help toward the realization of their hope of "Burma for the Burmese."

India: It is a most propitious time for the Indians to get out from under the oppressive British rule, and join us in the setting up of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Japan will not spare her helping hand toward their patriotic efforts for regaining their natural position, the cause of "India for the Indians."

East Indies: Though Japan has defeated the Dutch because they opposed us by conspiring with the Anglo-Americans, yet when the native Indonesians will understand our true intentions and come to work with us for the cause of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is our policy to make the islands the abode for their peaceful living, out of respect to their aspirations and traditions, and by getting rid of the oppressive Dutch rule.

Australia and New Zealand: These also should refrain from waging a needless war where they cannot expect any help from the Anglo-Americans. The happiness of these people depends upon one condition: whether or not their governments will understand our true intentions, and will assume a right attitude toward us.

Chungking regime: It is our intention to give them the last beating. But when it comes to the Chinese people in general, we cannot but consider them as our brothers. That we intend to make them take their share in the establishment of Greater East Asia, hardly needs mentioning.

(To Be Continued)

RARE BOOK PREDICTS BRITAIN'S DOWNFALL

Written by Englishman 40 Years Ago—Discovered by Information Board Chief

Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, has discovered a rare book written about 40 years ago by an Englishman, which predicts the fall of England, according to the Kokumin.

The book was published by the Oxford Begarth Publishing House in 1906, and in the preface it is predicted that in 1995, after the fall of England, the book will be used as a text-book in the elementary schools in Japan, and was compiled with that aim in view. The title follows that of Gibbons epic work, and is called "The Decline and Fall of England."

The author compares England with Rome prior to its decline and fall, and has analyzed the various tendencies to decay in England as follows:

1. The people of England are leaving the free and open-air life in the farms in the country, and are pouring in increasing numbers into the towns and cities, where they are forced to live cramped and unhealthy lives.

2. The Twentieth-Century Englishman has ceased to regard the sea as being of any importance, except in connection with health-resorts, and has forgotten the spirit of the sea.

3. The people of England are fast losing their health due to the increase in literary and sedentary occupations.

4. Literature and drama is deteriorating, with corresponding degeneration.

5. The physique of the ordinary Englishman, and his health are dropping due to unhealthy occupations.

6. The intellectual and religious life of the English people is deteriorating.

7. Speech-mongers and political party-mongers are seizing the government of the towns and cities, and the political and economic conditions of the country are in turmoil.

8. As a result of mistaken educational policies, the educational institutions of the country is producing pale-faced "intelligentsia" who are full of theories, but who can do nothing in practice.

9. England will lose faith in herself in the defense of her own country.

According to the author, the above nine points form the reasons for the decline and fall of England.

Japanese Transport, Riddled With Bullet Holes, Carries Out Important Mission

The hazardous voyage of a Japanese transport, with some 150 holes drilled by enemy machine gun bullets filled in with ashes and cement from Sumatra to Shonanto, was told to an Asahi correspondent by Kijiro Ikeda, chief mate of the vessel.

"Our ship was cooperating with the paratroops, who made a successful landing on Palembang, when a formation of three enemy planes appeared overhead," Mr. Ikeda said. "Subsequently, the high-angle guns on the ship started barking simultaneously, but the enemy planes continued their attack and one of the bombs found its mark on the stern of the ship.

"The planes increased in number and kept up the attack incessantly, finally causing a fire on board our ship. Meanwhile, Captain Masuda was giving orders to his men from the bridge when one of the bombs, exploding near the officer, blasted away his left arm. The Captain, however, refused medical attention and continued on with his duty, boarding the last launch which took him to Palembang.

"It was not until the enemy planes retreated before four ships arrived to give us aid. By this time, the fire on board the ship was extinguished. However, its hull was damaged in no less than 150 places and leaks developed from these holes.

"Repair work started, but due to the lack of materials, the charred remains of blankets which were used in bringing the fire under control were mixed with cement and used in filling the holes.

"After three days of work, the repairs were completed but the vessel was damaged to such an extent that it was almost incapable of navigating under its own power. However, we had an important mission of returning to Shonanko and the mission had to be fulfilled at any cost.

"We started on our way back to the port of Shonan, and though innumerable difficulties were encountered en route, we finally managed to reach our destination after a certain number of days."

FREED FROM DETENTION

50 Basque Emigrants to Argentina Were Held by British

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, April 16.—After 15 months' detention by the British authorities in Africa, a group of 50 Basque emigrants has arrived here from New Orleans aboard the Argentine vessel Rio de la Plata, formerly the Italian liner Principossa Maria.

The party emigrated in 1937 from Spain to Marseilles, whence it continued its journey to America aboard a French steamer. This vessel, however, fell into British hands, and the Basques were sent to Africa, where they were detained for 15 months although they all possessed valid visas to enter Argentina.

COUGHLIN'S PAPER BANNED

Famous U.S. 'Radio Priest' Too Aggressive

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, April 16.—The American weekly, 'Social Justice, edited by the well-known "radio priest," Father Charles Coughlin, has been banned by the United States Post Office, according to a report from the New York correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet.

It is alleged that articles in the periodical, which is noted for its strongly isolationist policy, have contributed to systematic and unscrupulous agitation against America's war effort.

PEOPLE OF JAVA AID IN RESTORING ORDER

Natives Taking Active Part in Administration of Local Government

The enthusiasm with which the Javanese take to the reconstruction of Java by taking an active part in the administration of the land is reported by a Nichi Nichi correspondent in Bandoeng. His report is as follows:

"The Guiding Corps, which is headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Mikaki Horie of the Army Administration Bureau, makes it its custom to go to a place without giving any previous notice and hold a meeting on the following day.

"Those Javanese that are called to the meeting come in time at all costs, even if they have to pass the night without sleeping. When meetings were held at Pekalongan and other places, some even came on automobiles over 120 kilometers of rough mountain road.

"Every meeting is attended by 50 to 60 men who are put in charge of the local administration. These include the future heads and assistant administrators of the neighboring districts, who come in Javanese attire, wearing hats made of Javanese cotton and clothes of the same material. None of them come in foreign-style clothing.

"The talk of Lieutenant-Colonel Horie on the ideals of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is heard with great enthusiasm, and when he stresses that it will be a disgrace to the East Asian race if the government cannot be run without the Dutch, a strong applause of approval, bursts in the meeting hall.

"At the meeting at another place, a Javanese of a prominent family, 12 generations of which have held the position of district administrator wept with emotion and vowed sincerely that he would fulfil his duty under the guidance of Japan, the mother of Asia.

"Even after the meetings are closed, no one seems to care to leave. Their eyes shining with the joy of self-government, they ask countless questions concerning the reconstruction of Java.

"At these meetings new Javanese heads of the police, post-office and the treasury are appointed to take the place of the Dutch. The assistant district administrators also who till now had no power whatsoever are given their due power.

"Guided by the corps, the new administration is being put into effect in every corner of Java."

EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
上海 アスターハウス ホテル
17 WHAMPOO RD, SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr

Portraiture of Real Distinction—
ICHIJO STUDIO
ICHIJO, F.R.P.S.
19 Nakanocho, Azabu. Tel. 48-2734

Records Bought & Sold
MEIKYOKU-DO
14 JIMBOCHO 1-CHOME, KANDA
Tel. 25-2443

HASHIMOTO HOTEL
Ikao Hot Springs
Quite restful place. Excellent food, Trappist butter served.
Rates: ¥14.00 up (American plan) including Government tax.
Tel. Ikao No. 35.
H. Hashimoto Prop.

Vocal Recital
YASUYO KOIZUMI
In Memory of Late
TOSHIKO SEKIYA.
Piano Accompaniment:
Prof. MANFRED GURLITT
Fri., May 1,
at 7 P.M. Gunjin Kaikan

Program
1. REVIVAL HYMNS: God is Love
DELIVERER: Hymns 523
2. VERGINE: Vieni Sul Mar!
NEAPOLITAN SONG: Santa Lucia
GIORDANI: Caro mio ben
3. GOUNOD: Serenade (Sing, Smile, Slumber)
T. SEKIYO: Cradle Song
T. SEKIYO: "Shio-no-Misaki"
4. VERDI: "Tutte le feste al tempio" from Rigoletto.
PUCCINI: "D'Art et d'Amour" from Tosca
5. WEBER: "Cavatina" from Free Shooter
VERDI: "Ritorna Vincitor" from Aida
Admission: ¥4.20, ¥2.80, ¥1.40 (Incl. tax)
Advance Booking at Play Guide, Music Stores and Gunjin Kaikan.

ARIE CELEBRE DI OPERE ITALIANE
Selections from
ITALIAN GRAND OPERA
Masterworks Set No. 377
JW 326 La Traviata, Act 1 "Ah fors' e lui" (Verdi)
Act 1 "Follie! Follie! (Verdi)
Soprano Solos by Mercedes Capsir
JW 327 La Traviata, Act 2 "Di Provenza il mar, il suol" (Verdi)
Baritone Solo by Riccardo Stracciari
Rigoletto, Act 3 "E l'ami-La donna e mobile" (Verdi)
Gentille, Granda and Galeffi
JW 328 La Boheme, Act 1 "Mi chiamano Mimi" (Puccini)
Soprano Solo by Rosetta Pampanini
La Boheme, Act 1 "Che gelida manina" (Puccini)
Tenor Solo by Enzo de Muro Lomanto
JW 329 Lucia di Lammermoor, Act 2—"Oh! lieta alfin son tua" (Donizetti)
Soprano Solo by Mercedes Capsir
Act 2—"Spargi d'amaro pianto" (Donizetti)
Soprano Solo by Mercedes Capsir
JW 330 Aida, Act 3—"O cieli azzurri" (Verdi)
Soprano Solo by Arangi-Lombardi
La Tosca, Act 3—"E lucevan le stelle" (Puccini)
Tenor Solo by Alessandro Granda
Masterworks Set No. 377
Five 12-inch Blue Label Records JW 326-330
¥3.88 each, Complete with Notes in Special Album (¥1.10) ¥20.50
Selected from among the most loved Grand Operas of Italy, these Arias represent the ten foremost melodies in charm and popularity.
Their attractiveness, their appeal and beauty are delightfully interpreted by the leading artists of the contemporary Italian stage.
Columbia
GINZA-DO
Opposite Matsuya Dept. Store. Ginza Sanchome, Tokyo.
Tel, Kyobashi 1767.

SPIRIT OF MOMOTARO STILL LIVES IN JAPAN

Achievements of Legendary Hero Compared With Present Japanese Activities

The spirit of Japan's most famous story for the juvenile, "Momotaro," is illustrated by this country in the War of Greater East Asia as this country has launched upon an expedition for achievement of its noble mission of crushing the enemy, the United States and Britain, sending its mighty troops abroad to subjugate the evil elements in the Devils' Isles, according to Iwao Mitsuda in the most recent issue of the Shukan Asahi under the headline "Momotaro and the War of Greater East Asia". His article is substantially as follows:

"The fact that the country of Japan is old, yet eternally young, is attested to by those myths and legends which have served to bind her tradition and her people closer and closer for many centuries in the past. This forms a limpid and limitless fountain-head for the uninterrupted and ceaseless growth and development of her national power.

"We have lots of legends and folklores whose authors remain unascertainable, but they are immortal. They are treated like so many items of holy teachings in this country, and have been and will be handed down from generation to generation, and the substances of these legends and folklores invariably constitute a nursery of their spirit of the age and national spirit in utter disregarded of the superficial transformation of world conditions.

"Thus it is that the spirit of our forbears is shared by their scions, and thereby past ages are eternally linked with ages yet to come, not simply in the matter of knowledge and conception but essentially in the daily life of each individual of our nation. All this is the never-drying blood of our history and the everlasting traits of our nation.

Many Legends Exist

"Our legends and folklores, likewise old yet eternally young, are immortal. This is also true of the popular story of 'Momotaro' which we remember hearing from our parents in our childhood, and which we have reason to believe is still alive in connection with the present War of Greater East Asia.

"Our country, brought up under the tender care of Creator God Izanagi and Creator Goddess Izanami, is enjoying its constant youth despite the lapse of 30 and odd centuries since its birth, and our country itself is as cheerful and as stout as Momotaro, the hero of the story of Momotaro. Playing the brilliant role of Momotaro, our country has already launched upon an expedition for the execution of its noble mission of decimating the enemy. As a matter of fact, it has sent its mighty troops abroad to subjugate the evil elements in Onigashima, 'Devils' Isles,' which may be compared to the United States and Great Britain.

"Momotaro, the hero of the story, set out on an expedition. It was on December 11, 1941 that a pact was concluded among the three Axis Powers, following Japan's declaration of war against the United States and Britain, based on their common assurance of a harmonious cooperation to proceed with hostile operations, to ignore a solitary move for peace and to materialize the construction of a new order for their common interest.

"Here we look also to Manchoukuo, National Government of China in Nanking, French Indo-China and Thailand to put forth their efforts in cooperation with our country. Prizes may be drawn from the plentiful resources in the Devils' Isles or the enemy's dominions in the South Seas, such as rubber, tin, rice, sugar, etc.

All-Prevading Spirit

"It deserves special notice that our nation is possessed of a unique virtue of human beings termed 'Yamato Damashii,' or the Spirit of Japan in parallel with the gentle disposition combined with rare physical strength Momotaro was gifted and it is this unique virtue peculiar to our nation that has motivated many countries in East Asia to cooperate with Japan.

"Momotaro's personality, a lad of gentle disposition combined with rare physical strength, speaks volumes. It embodies the capacity of fighting to the last against any evil-hearted foes on the one hand and of extending a benign hand to the helpless on the other. Here we visualize a perfect model of the Japanese people's noble character that advocates just causes at all times.

"We come across scenes of Japanese soldiers caressing native infants tenderly in the land they have occupied. Is there any more convincible illustration of Momotaro's personality than this casual manifestation of gentle-heartedness on the part of our soldiers?

"Our nation is made up of these gentle-hearted individuals, and our country itself is the very embodiment of Momotaro's personality that pervades the world. The thoughts of our soldiers, kind toward native children on an alien soil, must have left a deep impression on the native children.

Kindness Inherent

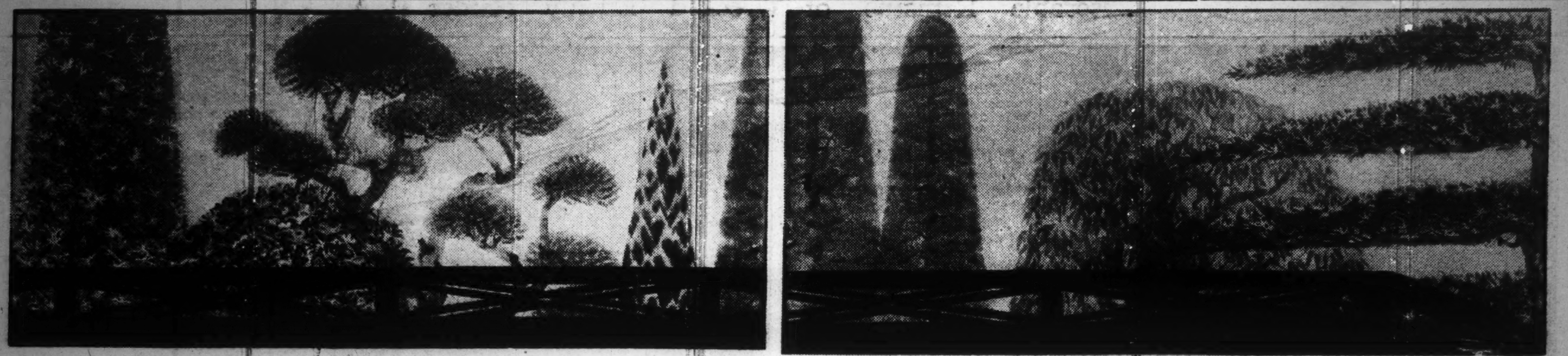
"So long as Japan holds the gentle disposition and the rare strength owned by Momotaro, she will be sure to emerge as a victorious Power with her banner highly hoisted over the treasures piled up on the areas they have occupied in a space of three and odd months since the outbreak of the present War of Greater East Asia, with an increasing number of other countries taking her side.

"The banner held up by Momotaro is consistent with the national flag of Japan now waved by our soldiers at the front. Magnificent is the Rising Sun swaying on the South Sea Islands!

"In short, the spirit of Momotaro is alive to this day; it will live forever. Yet we regret to see that present-day children have very few chances of hearing the inspiring story of Momotaro. We fear lest our descendants should have no more chances at all of hearing the story of Momotaro in a few decades.

"In the present state of affairs, we think it advisable, especially for mothers, to tell their children the story of Momotaro. A large number of fathers have been called up to the colors. Their children may reasonably expect their elder folks to tell them the chivalrous feats Momotaro demonstrated in the course of his expedition to the Devils' Isles, together with the meritorious services their fathers rendered to the State."

RHYTHM OF SPRING TREES



By Ryushi Kawabata (1885-)
Painted in color on silk

On this pair of six-fold screens are painted trees, bright with young leaves. The picture shows a garden, viewed from a second storey verandah, composed of trees of various shapes—some round, some conical, and some beautifully pruned in horizontal layers.

Ryushi Kawabata was born in Wakayama, studied Western painting when young, and became known as a magazine illustrator. He studied in America for a year in 1913. When he returned he gave up Western painting for Japanese, and since 1915 had shown his pictures at the exhibitions of the Institute of Japanese Art and was elected a member in 1917. Leaving the Institute in 1929, he founded and has since presided over the Seiryu-sha, which holds exhibitions every year. Ryushi Kawabata is known for his bold and powerful brushwork and for large-scale pictures. In this example, however, he has used his powerful brush with restraint, but has fully shown his other forte, the beauty of construction. He is now a member of the Imperial Academy of Art. (Courtesy of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai.)

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued from Page 6)

the stories, as revealed in the progress of the plots, in what we call "the pity of it," that is, in the patience, long endurances, and loyalty and in the self-sacrificing heroism shown in many a scene preceding the final triumph, to all of which the last act of "beating the adversaries" is almost as nothing.

The question may arise, Why stories of revenge like Soga and Chushingura should have gained such universal popularity to the exclusion of other kinds of stories, if the lessons to be derived therefrom were the inculcation of justice and loyalty? It is accident or combination of circumstances which favored such stories. First, it was the accident of charm of literary style in which they were told. If the performers of the gallant deeds were geniuses in a way, so were the men who set them down in black and white. No less wonderful was the skill of the actors who re-performed those acts on the stage, or the way in which singers and story-tellers recounted the tales in songs, joruri, naniwabushi, etc.

Sometimes it is hard to tell which is more important: the style in which a heroic deed is performed or that in which it is described. We know all the Shakespearean dramas are twice-told tales, more or less well known before they were written in the forms we know. If the Iliad and the Odyssey were written by some one other than Homer ——. We need not say any more along the line of this ancient argument, but suffice it that a nation favored of the gods shows its genius as often in the acts of its heroes as in the works of its artists—both flowers and fruits of the good tree.

Mysterious in Personal Interest

In conclusion we may allude to one important moral or perhaps psychological consideration about this peculiar phenomenon, the universal popularity attached to the revenge stories. There is something mysterious in the ineradicable personal interest we feel in the leading characters of the plays. A little reflection will convince us that every one of us, in more or lesser degree, is one of the Soga brothers or Forty-Seven Ronin—out in the world at large in quest of his kataki, be the adversary internal or external.

It may be the debt we owe to some one in the simple monetary sense or in some deep moral sense. It may be the vow registered long ago in one's heart or before the Shinto shrine, or the shameful half past of one's life which one is determined to redeem by a nobler half in the future. Or the adversary may only be one's flesh which one's spirit is out to conquer. Thus considered, every story, drama, book or life itself, to be at all interesting must needs be a tale of katakiuchi and therein lies the intrinsic lure of every revenge story that must ever appeal to the human heart.

(Concluded)

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

the end of the first semester. Leaving at once for Yokohama, he found employment at a skating rink. He next boarded a freighter bound for Calcutta as an apprentice seaman and worked on three other vessels after that. Giving up sea life, he shifted from one occupation to another, becoming in turn a printer's canvasser, an assistant clerk in a school office, a cement factory worker, and finally a newspaper reporter.—(K.B.S.)

(The End)

PAST WEEK'S EVENTS SHOW JAPAN'S MIGHT

Significant Occurrences Increase Prospects for Complete Victory

The past week is memorable for a series of events which have materially increased the prospects for the complete realization of the objective of the War of Greater East Asia, which is the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere on a firm footing.

Chief among these events was the political change in France.

The change, which was in the nature of a slap in the face for Britain and the United States, came while the officials and people of Britain were distressed and dismayed by the return of Sir Stafford Cripps from India where he made a fruitless attemp to reach an agreement with the leaders of India on the Indian question.

The Anglo-Indian parley, of which the British hoped great things, fell through owing to the opposition of Indian leaders to the British settlement terms.

There was prompt British and American reaction to the French political change which resulted in the coming of Pierre Laval, consistent foe of the democracies, to power in France.

America was prompt to threaten to sever diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government, recognize the de Gaulle regime, and occupy French Africa.

Britain was in consternation. It has grave apprehensions that the French fleet will pass under German control.

The new chief of the Vichy Government, perfectly indifferent to the effect which the Cabinet change produced on Britain and the United States, definitely aligned his country with the Axis Powers in the first statement he made upon his assumption of the Premiership. He told the world in no unmistakable language that nothing under heaven would stop him in his move to work in collaboration with Germany.

The arrival of the Thai mission of offering congratulation to Japan on the conclusion last December of the treaty of alliance between Japan and Thailand, which synchronized with the signature of a Japan-Thai exchange agreement, topped last week's events.

Full significance of the exchange of felicitations between Japan and Thailand will be understood if it is remembered that the Imperial Forces continue advancing in Burma, while the Imperial Navy is rapidly gaining complete control of the Indian Ocean at a time when increasing opinion in Britain favors the appointment of Sir Stafford Cripps as Viceroy of India to prepare the ground for the launching of a policy of exerting pressure against India whose face is set against cooperating with Britain in the military field.

Times Book Shelf

(Continued from Page 6)

that surprised the world.

Scene of Political Intrigue

Nearly all oil producing countries became the scene of political intrigue. It may be sufficient to speak of the immense Persian oil fields where the agents of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company were opposed to the Government of Teheran. There is the story of Gertrud Bell, daughter of a great Lord who, by her accurate knowledge of all Arabian dialects, procured Mesopotamia for the British Empire and enthroned Feisal as the first king of Iraq. Others active in the history of the oil policy are Basil Zaharoff, the so-called "magnate of the sudden death" who induced the Greeks to fight the Turks, the ill-famed Sinclair, sometimes an owner of millions, and sometime a beggar, and many others.

What the possession of oil means, becomes clear, when we imagine the progress made in all spheres of technique and science. The products of oil range from the lighter grade of aviation gasoline to residual coke, and include the gasolines and distillates which have made possible the development of the automobile industry. Gas oils, from which homes are heated and lighted, fuel oil which has revolutionized marine transportation, made possible the cheap operation of railway service in territories barren of other fuel. Finally, oil is not only an instrument of peaceful progress, but one of the most important commodities in modern warfare.

The invention of synthetic oil first produced in Germany by Friedrich Bergius in 1914 means the end of the so-called oil conflicts, because many countries have plenty of coal. This is the comforting outlook for the post-war period which the author gives.

Music Notes

The famous quartet from Verdi's opera, "Rigoletto," sung by Miss Meishin Kin, soprano, Miss Aiko Akagi, alto, Soshun Ri, tenor, and Keiro Kin, bass, is one of the outstanding numbers on the program of a special vocal concert for the military relief funds, to be given at the Gunjin Kaikan from 6:30 p.m. today by the best known pupils of Madam Margarethe Netke-Loewe.

A Beethoven program including the "Coriolanus" Overture, the "Emperor" Piano Concerto in E flat major, and the Second Symphony in D major, will be given by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor August Junker, 6:30 p.m. Monday, at the Tokyo Gekijo. Miss Chieko Hara will be featured as the piano soloist. At the beginning of the concert, Yashi Eguchi will conduct the orchestra in two compositions of his own, "Spring Rhapsody," and an Overture.

In celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, a special program of new Japanese dances and ballets will be staged by Miss Shizuo Fujikage and her school, 12:30 and 5:30 p.m. Monday, at the Gunjin Kaikan.

"Grand Fugue" Opus 133 by Beethoven, which has not been heard in this country since its first performance by the Tokyo Academy of Music about ten years ago, will be played by the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra at its third concert, from 6:30 p.m. next Thursday at the Sangyo Kaikan.

Songs composed by the late Toshiko Sekiya and selections from operas by Puccini, Weber and Verdi are among the offerings of the debut recital by Miss Yasuyo Koizumi, soprano, which will be held at the Gunjin Kaikan, 7 p.m. Friday, May 1, with Professor Manfred Gurlitt at the piano.

Two performances of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony ("Choral") will be presented by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt: a solo quartet consisting of Miss Kayoko Izaki, soprano, Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto, Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, and Keikichi Yatabe, baritone; and the Kunitachi Music School Chorus, from 2 and 6:30 p.m., Saturday, May 2, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The afternoon performance will be given as the 12th program of the Young People's Symphony Appreciation Society, and the evening performance as the second program of the orchestra's Beethoven Cycle of four concerts.

Miss Shizuko Chiba, who will sing the alto solo in Saturday's two performances of Beethoven's Ninth, is also scheduled to appear at the Nihon Seinenkan, the same day, in a "Concert of Musical Masterworks" to be given from 2 p.m. under the auspices of the Inamoo Music Lovers Society. Soprano solos by Miss Komako Matsuda, and piano selections by Chopin and Ravel to be played by Miss Kazuko Kusama, will be heard in the same program.

The Fifth House Music Concert will take place at the Kyoritsu Hall, Hitotsubashi, Kanda, from 2 p.m. Saturday, May 2. Beethoven's First Symphony will be played by the Tokyo First High School Orchestra.

A large number of students from Yoshimune Hirata's studio will be presented at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 1 p.m. Sunday, May 3, in a recital featuring Miss Michiko Hirata in four Chopin Etudes.

Bach's A minor Sonata for Violin Alone; Mozart's Violin Concerto No. 3, and Beethoven's Romances for Violin and Orchestra, in G major and F major, are the chief numbers of a recital announced for Monday, May 4, 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan, by Shigeru Komiyama, violin, assisted by the Showa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Fukashi Oki.

The Shinsei Music Drama Society, founded recently under the leadership of Madam Nobuko Hara, will present its first operatic recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 6 p.m., Tuesday, May 5. A scenic performance of parts from the first act of Verdi's 'Rigoletto", with Shingo Iwai as the Duke of Mantua; Kikuichi Ochi as Rigoletto; Miss Kiyoko Otani as Gilda, and Miss Sakie Shibayama as Giovanna, is the outstanding offering.

Piano trios by Haydn (D major), Beethoven (C minor, Opus 1 No. 3), and Schumann (D minor, Opus 63) will be played by the Tokyo Piano Trio composed of Masayasu Suzuki (piano), Hisanao Ono (violin), and Mitsuyo Uchida (cello), from 7 p.m. Wednesday, May 6, at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Richard Strauss' Tone Poem, "Don Quixote," will be given its first performance in this country by Professor Roman Dukson, cello, and the New Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Kazuo Yamada, at the orchestra's 236th subscription concert, 7 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday, May 6 and 7, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Christian Bach's Sinfonia in B flat major; Arthur Honegger's "Pacific 231," and E. N. von Reznicek's Overture, "Donna Diana," are the other numbers.

The annual outdoor concert season sponsored by the Tokyo Municipality at the Hibiya Open Air Auditorium will be opened with a concert by the Imperial Japanese Navy Band under the direction of Bandmaster Seigo Naito, 2 p.m. today. "Poeme Musicale General Bagulesco," composed by the Rumanian Minister to Tokyo, General Georges Bagulesco; Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture; Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" Overture, and a new march composed by the musical composition department of the Imperial Japanese Navy Band, titled "The Decisive Battle of Greater East Asia," are among the main numbers to be played.

CLIMAX OF WAR LIES IN ATLANTIC FRONT

Death Struggle Between Britain And Germany Most Important, Writes Ex-Envoy

Pointing out that the current World War is a decisive battle between Germany and Britain in the West, and a decisive battle between Japan and the United States in the East, Eiichi Kimura, erstwhile Minister Plenipotentiary, says the climax of the second World War lies in the Atlantic with Britain and Germany interlocked in a death struggle, reports Domei.

This opinion was expressed in his article contributed to the April number of the Revue Diplomatique.

"In the West, Germany and the Soviet Union are waging a most terrific war but, however brilliant and fierce it may be, it is only a local battle from the viewpoint of the current World War, and not a decisive battle between Germany and Britain," he writes.

Japan Scores Success

"In the East, Japan has already scored most glorious victories in the Southwestern Pacific, unparallelled in the annals of the Japanese Army and Navy but, however glorious they may be, the battles so far fought between Japan and the United States are merely a prelude to a decisive war yet to be fought between the two countries. The termination of the present titanic war is still very remote.

"In other words, the subjugation of the various island countries in the Southwestern Pacific by Japan is merely an acquisition of bases of operation in a decisive battle yet to be fought with the United States, while the Reich-Soviet struggle is being waged by Germany in order to make her back-door safe.

"The Atlantic is at once the life line and the Achilles' heel of Britain. The Atlantic sea lanes, which run from Britain in all directions are the arteries of Britain, for all the food and war materials come to Britain through these arteries.

"If the British Empire is likened to the human body, the Dominion of Canada is the right hand, while the Mediterranean and its coast are the left hand, India is the stomach, and Burma, Malay, Borneo and New Guinea may be likened to the intestines.

"Therefore, if there should be any trouble in these digestive organs of the British Empire, she will fall a victim of malnutrition and will have to die of emaciation. That is the very reason why Britain is meekly looking up to the United States for help.

"With Britain's Achilles' heel thus exposed, it is as clear as daylight that the fatal blow that Germany can deal against Britain lies in the destruction of her merchantmen.

Both Play Vital Part

"It is also quite clear what an important role Japan and Italy are playing in a decisive battle between Germany and Britain, for Japan is now in a position to hold firmly under her feet Australia, Britain's right leg, and India and Burma, which are Britain's digestive organs, while Italy is firmly gripping Britain's left hand, the Mediterranean and its coast.

"The first obstacle to Germany's victory is the superior British navy and the second obstacle is the United States, which is aiding Britain with her rich resources and big navy. However, Germany will have to strike a death blow to Britain in the Atlantic, where the heart and arteries of Britain lie.

"The most effective means of dealing a fatal blow to Britain is to destroy the British merchantman, which constitute the blood transfusion pipe for Britain. The destruction of the British navy is of a secondary importance.

"Germany is in possession of superior submarine and air forces, which in the past have already struck heavy blows on Britain. It is, herefore, clear that the climax of the second World War lies in the Atlantic."

GERMAN SHOWS GO ON

215 Companies Played in 350 Houses Last Year

Transocean

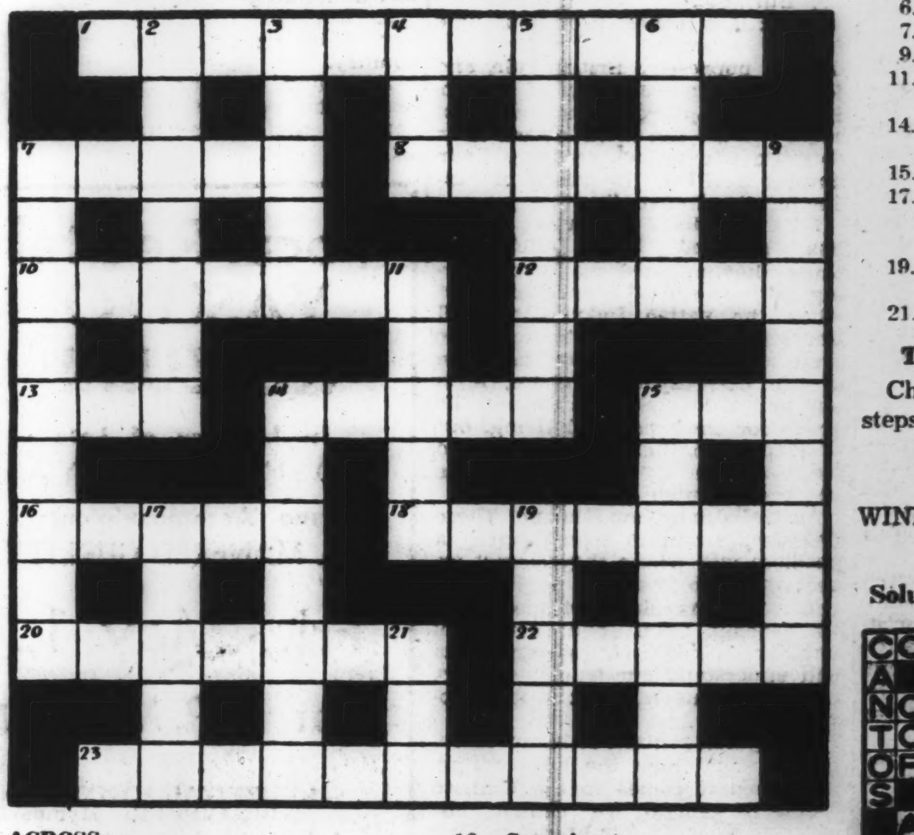
BERLIN, April 16.—During the 1941-1942 German theatrical season, 215 companies played in 350 theaters containing a total seating capacity of 328,699, Transocean learns from competent authorities.

The staffs of these companies totaled 41,469.

The above figures do not include theaters under construction in the Protectorate, which number 16, with a seating capacity of 14,532 and a staff of 1,745.

Can You Do It? By Sax

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 14



ACROSS

1. Important port and naval station in Ceylon.
7. Shrub bearing white flowers.
8. Big feast.
10. Away from the wind.
12. Name of British diplomat and Japanologist.
13. Empty talk.
14. Nervous.
15. Distress signal.
16. Sycophant.
18. Imaginary terror.
20. Complex interlinking system.
22. Exclamation of pity.
23. Machines for making many copies.

DOWN

2. Set right.
3. Girl's name.
4. Eye.
5. General pardon.
6. Break out violently.
7. Inform.
9. Inhabitants of a town.
11. Short for disbandment of forces.
14. Town in Vizagapatam district, India.
15. Day of rest.
17. Mountain range forming Southern boundary of Siberia.
19. Acceptable, as a foreign envoy.
21. Barrel.

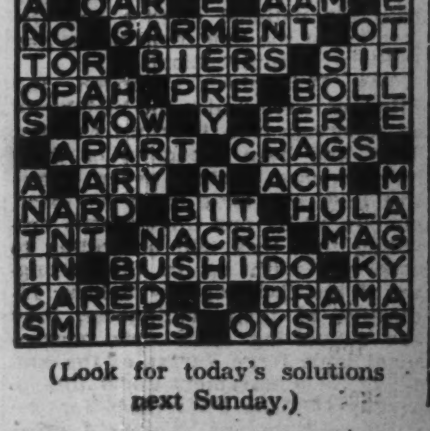
TODAY'S WORD TEASER

Change Card into DEAL in five steps.

Solution of Last Teaser

One way is:
WIND, WINE, WILE, BILE, BALE, BALM, CALM.

Solution of Crossword No. 13



COGNAC ASSIGN
A OAR E AAM E
NC GARMENT OT
TOR BIERS SIT
OPAH PRE BOLL
S MOW Y EER E
APART CRAGS
A ARY N ACH M
NARD BIT HULA
TNT NACRE MAG
IN BUSHIDO KY
CARED E DRAMA
SMITES OYSTER

(Look for today's solutions next Sunday.)

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

WANTED cook and amah or cook-amah, for small family. Apply Box 627, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Situation Wanted

COMPETENT cook, with good references, seeks position. Apply to Box 631, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Rent, Yokohama

EASTASIA Students' Home. Residence in garden on seashore, combined with assistance in school work and original East Asia studies after school hours, offered by highly qualified and recommended foreign orientalist. Removal and travel certificates available. Box 127, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

ITALIAN resident wants small Japanese house, furnished or unfurnished. Kindly address Box 133, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

GERMAN lady wants furnished or unfurnished foreign style house in Yokohama, furnished preferred. 4 to 5 rooms and maid room. Apply Box 62b, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Miscellaneous

UTILIZE our service when applications for permit or report to the Government regarding Foreign Exchange Control Law and Freezing Law or others are desired to be made out. Quick and dependable service assured. Jiro Hatano Trade Office. Tel. 57-1290. Taikaku Bldg., 3, 5-chome, Nishi-Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

For Sale

ELECTRIC refrigerator, Shibaura latest model, 7 cubic feet inside capacity, in good condition. For inspection apply Box 130, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

DECORATIVE art articles of all kinds, such as cut glass, curios, flower vases, china-ware as well as used clothing, gramophone records, etc., bought at attractive prices. Please write to Merisecoya, 35 Motomachi 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama, Tel 2-6426, c/o Kamakuraya.

GARDEN chairs and table, garden umbrella, Singer or other German or American sewing machine, oriental carpets by private household. Apply Box 131, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku, Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

DENZABURO Kato, M. D., physician. English and German spoken. Hours: From 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Office open everyday, except Sundays and holidays, at Nagura Hospital, No. 2, Surugadai 4-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. East of Nichorai Church. Telephone Kanda 25-0430, 3625. Private telephone: Akasaka 48-5046.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukasa, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2800.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0815.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata, Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3196. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 8 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

PACKING

WE pack furniture, fragile articles, personal effects and other general goods for removal and shipping. Prompt and careful work guaranteed. Moderate charges. Kindly apply to Kagaya & Co. former porcelain dealer), c/o Edoya Silk Store, Tor Road, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 1368.

KAWANA Hotel
TEL. ITO 358-9

ENTERPRISE BUREAU TO EXPEDITE UNITY

Agency to Be Set Up in Commerce Ministry to Facilitate Mergers

TO ISSUE DECREE IN MAY

Vice-Minister Shiina Non-Committal on Fiber Industrial Control

As an agency for facilitating the new structure movement for medium and small manufacturers and traders, the fundamental schedule of which has recently been announced by the Government, a Bureau of Business Enterprise will be set up within the Commerce and Industry Ministry, it was disclosed Friday by Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry Etsusaburo Shiina in an interview with the press Friday at the Hotel New Osaka, Osaka.

Vice-Minister Shiina arrived at the industrial city by train Friday morning to exchange views with business leaders in the Kansai on economic problems confronting this country at present. He was accompanied by Hideo Shudo, director of the Price Bureau, and Masataka Toyoda, head of the Promotion Department.

In the Press interview Mr. Shiina stated as follows with regard to the problems of the new industrial structure plan, the price administration policy, the key industrial control associations, foreign trade policy of the Government and the reorganization of economic bodies:

"An ordinance relating to the Bureau of Business Enterprise will be put into effect about May 15, because smooth progress has been made in the drafting of the organization ordinance by the Legislation Bureau. The projected office will be organized with the Promotion Department as its pivotal center through the amalgamation of sections of various bureaus concerned. The ordinance relating to the consolidation of the smaller manufacturers and traders will be promulgated within next month.

To Popularize Method

"Steps will be taken to popularize the unit cost accounting method in order to adjust the current official prices of commodities. Central and provincial price control cooperative councils will make efforts to further the efficiency of industrial activities thereby to lower the production cost and improve the distribution of important materials as well as daily necessities. The authorities are now studying efficient measures to smooth the supply of provisions, especially fish.

"At present the merchandise transactions with the southern countries are under the control of the Japanese Forces there, but in a year or so some of the controlling powers will be transferred to the key industrial control associations which have been or will be established under the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance. At any rate, the new structure for foreign traders must be completed as soon as possible and for this purpose the Government may take steps to smooth the new structure move.

"The order for the establishment of the fiber control association will be issued early next month, but I am not now in a position to disclose whether or not the fiber industry will be placed under the control of a single control agency. Some business leaders in the Kansai ask the Government to widen the authority of branch chiefs of control associations, but this matter should be solved by the control bodies themselves. The Government will issue an ordinance under which some of the matters under the jurisdiction of the Ministries concerned will be transferred to the key industrial control associations".

MINING DEVELOPMENT LAW REVISED BY IMPERIAL DIET

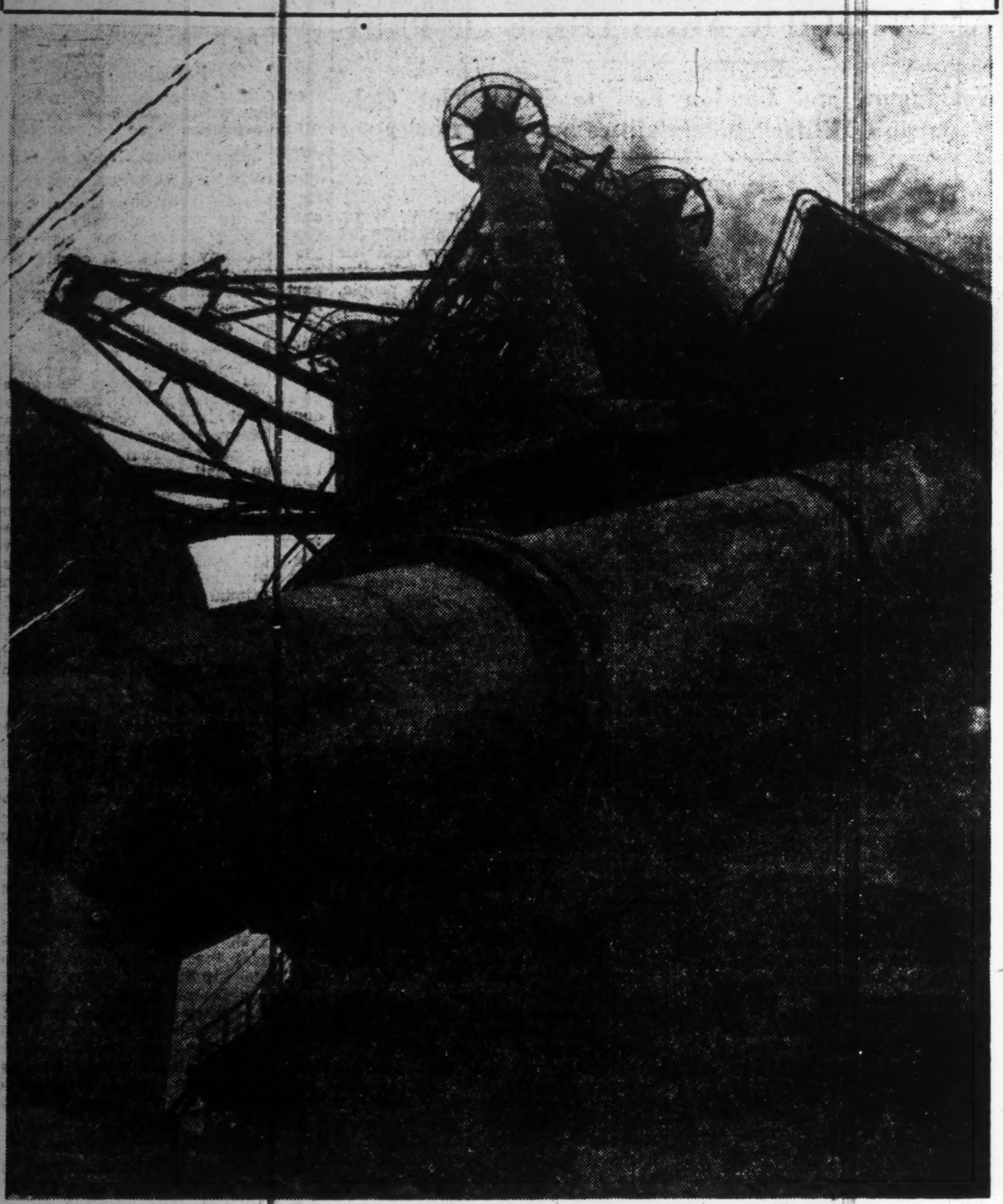
Resources Will Be Opened Up Under Management on a Commission Basis

With the institution of the system of the management of mines on a commission basis and the loss compensation system as a result of the approval given by the 79th session of the Imperial Diet for the revision of the Imperial Mining Development Company Law, the company decided to start activities in developing mineral resources in this country, reports the Asahi Thursday.

The mines to be managed by the company on the commission basis are: the Yoichi Mines in Hokkaido (gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, etc.); the Yamato Mines and Myoka Mines in Nara Prefecture (mercury); the Kawachi Mines in Niigata Prefecture (molybdenum); the Katsuramori Mines in Ehime Prefecture (gold, silver, copper, etc.) and the Moniwa Mines in Fukushima Prefecture (gold, silver, copper, etc.).

For the development of manganese resources the company has decided to purchase the Fukuyama Mines in Hokkaido noted for the high rate ores and ample deposits, further reports the paper adding that the above decision was reached by the company at the extraordinary general meeting held in March.

An Industrial Monster



Production of steel is one of the vital factors of armed might. A foreign observer once said that the existence in Japan of a savant like Dr. Kotaro Honda is more to be dreaded than an additional capital ship to the Japanese Navy. Even the world-first maniac Americans admitted defeat before the K.S. steel of Dr. Honda. Shown above is a unit of an iron works turning out the metal that is smashing its way in all directions in the War of Greater East Asia.

Downfall of Fapi Following Money War Told in Tracing Shanghai Exchange Curve

Along with the armed hostilities between Japan and the recalcitrant Chungking regime during the past four years, a most intense currency war was waged with Shanghai as the main theater, which ended in a miserable defeat for the fapi or the Chungking dollar.

The latest issue of the Economist makes a historical survey of the currency war, showing how the fapi lost its battle.

In this war of currency Japan met the challenge of the fapi or the Chungking dollar by issuing military scrips by means of which it financed its war needs at the front and at the same time utilized the fapi for acquiring foreign exchange, the Economist says. Assisting Japan's currency strategy were the Federal Reserve Bank of China in North China, the Huahsin Commercial Bank and latterly the Central Reserve Bank of China. The only weapon of the Chungking regime to face the currency war was the confidence of the Chinese people in the fapi. It was only as late as in March 1938 that the old National Government of China attempted to maintain stabilization of the fapi with the aid of the £10,000,000 foreign exchange equalization fund furnished by Britain.

With the collapse of this front in July after the freezing of Japanese and Chinese assets in both Britain and the United States, Chungking organized a Foreign Exchange Stabilization Committee with the aid of Britain and the United States, thereby assuming the offensive against Japan. Although the value of the fapi has markedly declined in recent months, the Foreign Exchange Stabilization Committee has succeeded at least in eliminating the "black market" from Shanghai.

Fapi Loses in First Battle

The four and a half years of the currency war from July 1937 to November 1941 may be divided into nine periods, for convenience's sake, the Economist continues, and during this period the foreign exchange value of the fapi slumped from 2/2.25 to 2.2d and from $29.25 to $3 against 100 yuan.

During the first period from July 1937 to March 12, 1938, the Central Bank of China had continued transactions in foreign exchanges, and while the keynote of the foreign exchange market in Shanghai was weak, the exchange rate of the fapi still managed to remain firm, for the indices of the foreign exchange rate dropped only from 99 in July 1937 to 98.13 in January 1938.

However, during the second period from March 14, 1938, to August 22 of the same year the foreign exchange value of the fapi sharply slumped faced with the offensive of the Japanese currency war, for which the following three main factors may be observed.

Firstly, immediately following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict the old National Government of China restricted the withdrawal of bank deposits to 5 per cent of the balance and that only once a week. Owing to this restriction, the greater part of the bank deposits was withdrawn and converted into foreign exchanges by the people, with the result that a heavy capital flight took place.

Secondly, with the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank in North China on March 10, in order to prevent this bank converting the fapi or the Chungking dollar into foreign exchanges, the Chiang regime promulgated various restrictive regulations against application for foreign exchange drafts, which resulted in a financial panic. Banks and speculators vied with each other in buying as much exchange bills as possible. That is the second factor of the failure of the fapi.

Black Market Created

Thirdly, owing to the fact that the greater portion of these applications for foreign exchange was rejected by the Central Bank of China, the applicants decided to buy foreign exchanges at higher rates than the Central Bank's official rate. This created a "black exchange market" in Shanghai. The indices of the foreign exchange quotations in China dropped from 95.454 in March 1938 to 54.731 in August of the same year, showing a fall of 47.24 within six months. In August 1938 the foreign exchange rate of the fapi was 7.933d on London and $16.1538 on New York in terms of 100 yuan.

During the third period from August 23, 1938, to June 6, 1939, the fapi was relatively steady. At this period the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Communications Bank organized the Foreign Exchange Stabilization Committee for the purpose of maintaining the exchange rate of the fapi at 8d or 8.5d, and on March 17, 1939, this committee announced the maintenance of the fapi exchange rate at 8½d. Despite this, owing to the huge amount of excess imports over exports in China, coupled with the large amount of conversion of the fapi on the part of Japanese holders, the foreign exchange value of the fapi continued to drop. The index number for the foreign exchange quotations went down from 55.561 in September 1938 to 54.60 in March 1939, and the foreign exchange rate stood at 8d on London and $15.625 on New York.

Severe Slump Comes

A second severe slump came in the fourth period from June 7, 1939, to September 15 of the same year. In May of the same year the Huahsin Commercial Bank was established. To check this bank from buying foreign exchanges with the fapi, the Foreign Exchange Stabilization Committee withheld the supply of foreign exchanges to the Shanghai market, in consequence of which the exchange rate dropped to 6.5d on London and to $13 on New York. This downward tendency was intensified by the fact that the Federal Reserve Bank in North China sent a large amount of Fapi to the Shanghai market for conversion into foreign exchanges in the latter part of July.

On the other hand, economic circles in China felt much uneasiness over the Anglo-Japanese negotiations in Tokyo for, depending on the outcome of the parley, there was possibility that the 58,000,000 yuan worth of silver bullion and coins held in the British Concession in Tientsin would be turned over to Japan. In the first week of August, 1939, the foreign exchange rate of the fapi tobogganed to 3.5d on London and $6.7236 on New York against 100 yuan. In September the foreign exchange indices dropped to 23.811, which constituted a slump of 21.126.

During the fifth period from September 1939 to November of the same year the foreign exchange value of the fapi remained firm due to the outbreak of the European War. A large amount of capital was sent to the Shanghai market, which had the effect of sending up the value of fapi. In the week ending November 4, 1939, the foreign exchange rate of the fapi stood at $8.6562, while in the week ending November 11 it stood at 5.2812d on London. The foreign exchange quotation index rose from 23.811 in September to 30.455 in January, showing an advance of 6.644.

The third slump of the fapi came during the sixth period from November 1939 to May 1940. With the fall of Nanning in the latter part of November 1939, the fapi made a slight drop, but the $20,000,000 loan advanced by the United States to Chungking in the early part of January served to hold in check the downward tendency. However, faced with the huge amount of excess of imports over exports and also with a heavy buying of foreign exchanges by Japanese with fapi in the Shanghai black market, the situation was very much aggravated, and the foreign exchange rate of the fapi sagged again, and on May 2, it reached the bottom of $4.05 on New York. However, the sterling rate of the fapi did not show a marked slump, because of the fact that the cross rate in New York for the sterling went down on account of the military failures of the Democracies in the European war.

A Momentary Relief

During the seventh period from May 6, 1940, to July 6 of the same year the value of the fapi firmed up, the foreign exchange rate being quoted at 4.03125d on London and $6.3125 on New York on July 6.

The eighth period from July 8, 1940 to July 1941 saw little fluctuation, the foreign exchange rate going up and down within a narrow range on account of the following news and rumors, namely, (1) closure of the Burma supply route; (2) rumor of Japanese advance to the south; (3) the impending crisis of Hongkong; (4) capital flight from the countries in the south seas regions to Shanghai; (5) rumor of arrival of U.S. fleet to the southern Pacific; (6) reported increase in the American loan to Chungking; (7) revision in the rate of commercial bills of exchange; and other factors.

In the ninth period which commenced from the latter part of July, 1941, both Britain and America froze Japanese and Chinese assets in their countries, as a result of which an Anglo-American Foreign Exchange Stabilization Committee was organized. This committee succeeded in closing the Shanghai foreign exchange market in August 1941. However, owing to the fact that importers of commodities which were blue-penciled from the foreign exchange allocation continued to buy exporters' bills and American dollar notes for payment of their imports, the exchange rate of the fapi dropped from the official rate fixed by the Exchange Stabilization Committee at 3.15625d on London and $3 on New York.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8 and the complete occupation of Shanghai by Japanese Army the currency war ended in complete victory for the new legal tender of the National Government.

TO SET SAVINGS GOAL AT ¥16,800,000,000

Bank Bonds Will Be Placed on Planned Basis for Idle Money Absorption

The goal of the national savings campaign for the 1942-3 fiscal year in Japan Proper will be fixed at ¥16,800,000,000, according to the Asahi. The savings goal in colonies will be set at ¥1,445,000,000 in the near future.

Out of the total figure for Japan Proper, major commercial banks account for ¥5,000,000,000, provincial commercial banks for ¥3,000,000,000, savings banks for ¥2,000,000,000, trust firms for ¥700,000,000, mutual-financing companies for ¥300,000,000, life insurance companies for ¥1,400,000,000, cooperative societies for ¥2,200,000,000, postal savings for ¥300,000,000 and Postal Insurance for ¥800,000,000.

Provincial Bank Goals

The savings goal of monetary institutions in Chosen will be set at ¥900,000,000; Taiwan, ¥350,000,000, the Leased Territory of Kwantung, ¥12,000,000; Karafuto, ¥65,000,000 and the South Sea Mandated Islands, ¥10,000,000.

It is reported in this connection that the Finance Ministry will place the issuance of bank bonds on a planned basis in order to smooth the absorption of idle money by semi-governmental banking institutions. Although the floatation of corporate debentures has strictly been controlled for the last several years, bank bonds had hitherto been free from any control measures. The chartered banks, whose debentures will be put on a planned basis include the Industrial Bank of Japan, Hypothec Bank of Japan, agricultural and industrial banks, Industrial Banks of Chosen and Taiwan, People's Rehabilitation Bank, Central Bank of Commercial and Industrial Guilds, People's Bank and Wartime Financing Bank.

The planned system is expected to be put into effect soon after the inauguration of monetary control associations. According to the Asahi, the initial meeting of the organizing committee for the Securities Underwriters Control Association was held Thursday at the Industrial Club, Marunouchi. Members of the organizing committees for the Commercial Banks Control Association, Provincial Banks Control Association and the Mutual-Financing Control Association also started preparation work on Friday. The inaugural meetings of the Commercial Banks Control Association and the Provincial Banks Control Association will be held on May 11; the Securities Underwriters Control Association on May 12 and the Mutual-Financing Control Association on May 13.

U.S. PLANNING CONTROL OF INDUSTRY BY AGENCY

President Roosevelt Seeking to Fight Inflation by Centralization of Powers

President Franklin D. Roosevelt is contemplating the placing of the United States trade and industry under the control of a central economic agency in order to carry out his program for combating inflation, a Transocean report from Washington via Lisbon said. The program is to be announced within a fortnight.

According to well-informed observers, the program provides, inter alia, for the limitation of income of "natural persons" to $500,000 annually, complete taxing of surplus profits, lowering of the limit of incomes which are free from taxation, prohibition of increase in wages and stabilization of prices.

The first indications of inflation are already noticeable, according to press comments. Industrial workers in the United States, for instance, are earning 36 per cent more than in peacetime while their working time has been prolonged by only 11 per cent.

The revenue of the Treasury Department in March was the highest in the history of the United States. The increase of the bank note circulation is going on hand in hand with the sharp decline of goods of general consumption. All measures for combating the danger of inflation could be carried out successfully only if an economic chief command is created for laying down uniform guiding lines.

The Chicago Sun, reflecting the general view of the press, says: "The people of the United States are perhaps unable to understand that the money in their hands and the shortage of goods necessarily lead to inflation. But they will accept the Government's remedy (an economic chief command) if it is administered to everyone equally."

To Issue Yalu Debentures

Some 4.4 per cent debentures of the Yalu River Hydroelectric Power Company, amounting to ¥10,000,000, will be issued, it was decided by the underwriters syndicate of 13 banks and five trust companies Tuesday, according to Domei. The debentures are redeemable in 10 years, the report says.

CAPITAL TO BE INCREASED

N. China Development Financed at ¥443,000,000

The authorized capital of the North China Development Corporation will be increased to ¥443,000,000 from the present capital of ¥350,000,000 with the approval of the extraordinary general meeting scheduled to be held on April 30, reports the Chugai Shogyo Friday. The increase of capital has been decided to be carried out on the basis of the revision of the North China Development Corporation Law approved at the 79th session of the Imperial Diet.

Of ¥93,000,000 to be increased ¥79,500,000 will be financed in kind (chiefly rolling stocks) by the Government and the rest will be invested in cash by the East Asia Electric Power Development Company, it is further reported.

AGENCY SUGGESTED FOR SOUTH GUIDANCE

To Submit Recommendation for Establishment of Greater East Asia Ministry

For the purpose of positive cooperation with the Japanese military administration authorities in the southern regions, a powerful agency provisionally named the Greater East Asia Ministry should be instituted is the opinion of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry which has decided to submit shortly a seven points recommendation to the authorities concerned, reports the Chugai Shogyo Friday.

In the recommendations are included the establishment of an organ for the guidance of the southern regions management; the Greater East Asia land planning, a plan for the smooth exchange of materials and goods within the Co-Prosperity Sphere; the scheme for the smooth transportation of materials needed for the development of the regions; the establishment of Japanese chambers of commerce and industry, the dispatch to the southern regions of commerce and industry investigation parties and the establishment of institutions for training those who intend to take part in the development of the southern regions.

For Economic Guidance

According to the recommendation to be submitted, the paper continues, the central administrative organ should be established for the comprehensive guidance of economics, economics and culture in Manchoukuo, China and southern regions. This organ will be called provisionally the Greater East Asia Ministry of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In parallel with the above organ, the Chamber asserts, the Southern Development Control Cooperative Council should be established for the purpose of liaison between the Government and the enterpreneurs' organizations.

Secondly, in the construction of the Greater East Asia autarchy sphere necessary measures should be taken for the proper location of industries, the distribution of population, the transportation facilities, etc. for Greater East Asia land planning.

For Smooth Exchange

In the planning of the smooth exchange of materials in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the possible ample distribution of materials to the southern regions, Chinese cooperation and the activity of the Japanese financing institutions, etc. are stressed as the most important by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in its recommendation.

In transporting materials and goods necessary for the development of the southern regions, the priority principle should be adopted. At the same time efforts should be made for the expansion of shipping to meet the demand ever mounting with the progress of the construction work, further reports the paper in reference to the recommendation.

To Aid Merchants

As to Japanese chambers of commerce and industry, the recommendation suggests, institutions should be established in leading cities of the southern regions for the economic guidance of original inhabitants as well as Chinese resident merchants and to facilitate the systematic activities of Japanese interests on the spot.

In view of the Japanese economic activities in the future, investigation parties should be dispatched as early as possible for the investigation of the economic situations in the southern regions.

For those who intend to take part in the development of the southern regions, institutions should be established in Japan as well as in the southern regions for training and education, suggests the recommendation, it is further reported by the paper.

Electric Power Rates Up

With the enforcement of the electric power distribution control from May 1, a 10 per cent raise was decided to be made in wholesale price rates of electric power to be supplied by the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Corporation to the Kanto Electric Power Distribution Company, reports the Asahi Saturday. According to the decision made by the Electricity Board one kilowatt power costs 2.06 sen, an increase of some 10 per cent as compared with the former rate of 1.89 sen, this rate being the highest of all the nine distribution districts throughout the country, it is added.

HUGE NAVAL PLANS IMPOSSIBLE FOR U.S.

Materials and Labor Shortage Hampers Construction Scheme

However frantically the United States may make efforts, it is impossible for that country to realize its gigantic naval construction scheme due to materials and labor shortage, states Constructor Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Nagamura in an article appearing in a recent number of the Keizai Magazine.

Steel materials may be supplied to a certain extent for the construction of warships, states the Vice-Admiral. However, other necessary materials are lacking, for instance, tin alloys which are vitally essential for the construction of marine engines, according to the Vice-Admiral.

U.S. Tin Supply Cut

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States depended on the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China for its supply of tin to the extent of 81 per cent of the total need. However, the supply of the mineral was completely suspended from those regions.

Rubber is also a material needed in shipbuilding and the United States imported from Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, French Indo-China and other southern regions 91 per cent of the total need, continues the Vice-Admiral saying that the material from those regions are no more available for that country with the Japanese mastery over the southern regions. As a result, the Vice-Admiral states, the United States will have no alternative but to depend upon substitute rubber.

Another hitch in the construction of warships, the Vice-Admiral points out, is labor shortage. For naval construction, much skilled labor is required. However, the United States is lacking in skilled labor in the industry and is reported to be considering the mobilization of women to make up for the shortage, which indicates a serious shortage of skilled labor in that country, states Vice-Admiral Nagamura in conclusion.

CEMENT INDUSTRY PLANS SOUTHWARD MOVE SOON

With an agreement expected to be reached shortly between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Cement Industry Control Association regarding the rationalization of the industry, the Japanese cement industry will extend its activity to the southern regions where ample limestone is available, reports the Asahi Saturday.

Since December of last year the survey has been conducted by the Cement Industry Control Association for the rationalization of the industry and the decision has been reached to utilize the Japanese cement industry facilities, now idle for the establishment of the industry in the southern regions.

The three cement manufacturing companies of Asano, Onoda and Iwaki are expected to advance into the southern regions with their facilities now idle, opines the paper in conclusion.

TO USE OLD AMERICAN CLUB FOR SOUTH BANK OFFICES

Temporarily Located in Mantetsu Building Will Move to New Location Soon

With the organization of the Southern Development Bank established for the supply of funds necessary for the development of southern region resources having been approved by the Finance Ministry authorities, it was decided to establish the President's Secretariat Office, the Business Department and the Investigation Department, in the provisional offices in the Mantetsu Building, reports the Chugai Shogyo Friday.

The President's Secretariat Office will be subdivided into the three departments, the Document Section, the General Affairs Section and the Secretariat Section; the Business Department into the three sections of business, accounting and secretariat; and the Investigation Department into the two sections of investigation and inspection.

The selection of personnel will be completed with the return to Tokyo of President Kenjiro Sasaki now touring in Manchoukuo. The offices will be moved to the former American Club, Marunouchi, from the present provisional offices in the Mantetsu Building with the completion of necessary arrangements, further reports the paper.

TO FLOAT NEW DEBENTURES

New Issue to Total ¥50,000,000 at 4.2 Per Cent

The Central China Development Company will issue debentures totaling ¥50,000,000 at the interest rate of 4.2 per cent per annum, redeemable in 12 years, the Industrial Bank of Japan announced Wednesday.

Of the total amount, ¥2,000,000 will be underwritten by local bankers while ¥2,500,000 will be opened for public subscription.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE .... ¥ 80,300,000

CHAIRMAN: Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi, Yuzuru Kimura, Kanoh Shundo.

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

BRANCHES:
Tokyo—Marunouchi Bld'g, Tokio Kaijo Bld'g, Toranomon, Kanda, Nihombashi, Nihombashi-Toricho, Honkokucho, Ningyocho, Kyobashi, Tsukiji, Eitaibashi, Fukagawa, Susaki, Takabashi, Honjo, Komagome, Itabashi, Egota, Yotsuya, Shinjuku, Shibuya, Shinagawa, Omori, Kamata.
Osaka—Osaka, Semba, Nakanoshima, Umeda, Osaka-Minami, Izuo.
Kobe—Kobe, Sannomiya, Shinko Bld'g.
Nagoya—Nagoya, Nakamura, Atsuta.
Tsurumi (Yokohama), Kyoto, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Dairen, Shanghai.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥145,900,000

PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo
H. Kashiwagi
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama
D. Nohara
C. Arima
K. Nishi
J. Okada
S. Asada

Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria
Bangkok
Batavia
Berlin
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Changchiakow
Chefoo
Dairen
Fengtien
Hamburg
Hankow
Hanoi
Harbin
Hoihow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Hsinking
Karachi
Kobe
London
Los Angeles
Manila
Moji
Nagoya
Nagasaki
Nanking
New York
Osaka
Otaru
Paris
Peking
Rangoon
Rio de Janeiro
Saigon
San Francisco
Seattle
Semarang
Shanghai
Shonan
Sourabaya
Sydney
Tientsin
Tsinan
Tsingtao
Yingkow

Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking business transacted.

For particulars apply to the Managers.

The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: TORI-ITCHOME, TOKYO
Phone: Nihombashi 141, 3105
ZENSAKU SEKINE, President
Special facilities offered for foreign residents and corporations in Japan. Interest allowed on current and time deposits. Safe deposit boxes rented.
Approximately 100 branches or agencies in important cities in Japan, including principal branches in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Hiroshima

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer; ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1942

The War Achievements of Germany and Italy

The formation of the Laval Cabinet in France has given Britain more reasons to be concerned than ever before. Her grounds for concern had been great enough without this latest development, for she had the prospects of Germany's spring offensive to think about and the development of Germany's offensive operations along the entire Eastern front centering around the Caucasus region. Now in addition, the British are stricken with fear over the steps which Adolf Hitler, in cooperation with the French Navy, may take with respect to landing his forces on British soil.

As a matter of fact, the entire field of operations of the German and Italian forces constitutes a worry for the Allies. These centers of operation extend over an immeasurably vast area, including the Mediterranean, North Africa, the Atlantic, and Western Europe as well as the much-discussed Eastern front. Immeasurable as this area may be, there is no guess-work, however, regarding the progress of the activities of the Axis Powers throughout this area at this moment.

The United States and Britain are obviously at their wit's end as to the measures they might possibly take to cope with this situation. What must worry these Powers above all else is the effectiveness of the blockade which is being enforced against their maritime traffic.

The communique issued by the German High Command on March 2 gives a significant survey of the latest war results. It reveals that the Luftwaffe during the month of February inflicted on American and British shipping losses amounting to 79 vessels sunk, aggregating 520,000 tons, and 44 vessels seriously or considerably damaged. Submarines accounted for the sinking of 66 more American and British ships, aggregating 440,000 tons.

According to the communique issued by the German High Command on April 3, the two democracies lost during the month of March a total of 105 vessels aggregating 649,000 tons. Thus it can be seen that Britain and the United States suffered within two months a shipping loss amounting to 1,172,000 tons.

As for the losses suffered by the United States alone, the German High Command in its communique of April 11 announced that from the entry of the United States into the war on December 9 until the end of March inclusive, German submarines operating in the Atlantic and along the eastern coast of the United States had sunk 214 American vessels aggregating 1,402,000 tons. These include 81 tankers totaling 642,000 tons.

This long list of the shipping losses of the Allies speaks volumes as to the terrific power of the German undersea arm.

It goes without saying that the Italian naval forces are likewise inflicting heavy damages to the American and British ships in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, but the figures in this connection remain unascertainable as yet. However, the weight of Italian power is revealed in the announcement which the Italian Government issued on March 28 on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the organization of the Italian Air Force. It showed that up to and including last February, the Italian Air Force had either shot down or otherwise destroyed 2,308 enemy planes, of which 60 represent those downed or damaged in France, 366 in Greece, 334 in Ethiopia, 859 in North Africa, 612 in the Mediterranean, and 77 in Soviet Russia. It further showed that the damage inflicted by the Italian Air Force upon enemy navies during the same period amounted to 81 vessels, including 11 battleships, 36 cruisers, 10 aircraft carriers, 13 destroyers, 2 submarines, 1 submarine chaser, and 9 vessels of unascertainable descriptions.

It is also universally admitted that the British Navy lost heavily in the battle on March 12 in the Strait of Dover. The naval battle fought in the Mediterranean on March 11 also resulted in heavy losses to the British when a combined German-Italian fleet, in cooperation with the combined German and Italian air force units, directed a strong attack on the British Mediterranean fleet, scoring direct hits on three British cruisers, one of which was sunk. German undersea craft also caused severe damage to another British cruiser.

From March 21 to 23 inclusive, German and Italian naval air forces attacked a large convoy of British transports en route to Malta. In the battle which ensued, the German Air Force sank 3 British merchantmen aggregating 18,000 tons and damaged 3 other merchantmen, 1 cruiser, and 1 destroyer. At the same time the Italian Navy sank 1 British cruiser and 1 merchantman. In the same engagement, Axis planes wrought heavy damages to other British cruisers and a destroyer. It was additionally made known that the Italian capital ship Vittorio took a prominent part in this battle and accounted for the sinking of one of the British cruisers. When all this information was published by the High Commands of Germany and Italy, a great sensation was naturally created among the British public. The losses sustained by Britain in this battle have since seriously affected the influence of the British Navy in the Mediterranean.

The German and Italian authorities have also disclosed that their air forces have gone out to bomb the enemy's establishments in Malta as many as 1,600 odd times since the outbreak of the war. With Axis bombings gaining in intensity since last February, the Mediterranean Sea west of Malta has been virtually transformed into a German and Italian lake. It is reported that in consequence, Britain is being compelled to make the costly detour by way of Capetown, India, the Red Sea, Suez, and Alexandria to reach Egypt and the Near East.

A survey of Germany's land operations also reveals significant developments. Since the Luftwaffe began its bombing of Moscow on March 5, the world's attention has been directed next to the large-scale bombing of Leningrad which has been intensified since April 21. Severe battles are also developing daily in Southern Crimea and Central Ukraine.

According to the communique issued at Cairo by the British High Command for Western Asia, the combined armies of Germany and Italy on April 8 commenced their operations in Libya. There are indications that Axis armies, with mechanized units forming the spearhead of the advance, are pushing forward in three directions. There is reason to look forward to the development of the operations in this locality with keen interest.

These brilliant war results achieved by Germany and Italy since the very beginning of the war are of utmost significance. Not only do they deserve our heartiest praise, but since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, these achievements of our allies have become matters of equal interest to us. As we think of the huge losses which the Axis Powers have caused to the Allies in the East as well as in the West, it is highly gratifying to note these indications that the fall of Britain and the United States is steadily drawing near.

A Year Ago Today

April 26, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

In one of the greatest anti-war demonstrations ever held in New York, a crowd of more than 25,000 gathered in Manhattan to hear Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh plead for the United States to keep out of the war.

Declaring that the people of the United States do not want war and that the United States was not prepared for war, Colonel Lindbergh said, "We are being led toward war by a minority of our people. This minority has power. It has influence. It has a loud voice. But it does not represent the American people."

Lindbergh asserted that direct United States intervention was being sought by the British as "a last desperate plan remaining," and that "the British hope they may be able to persuade the United States to send another American expeditionary force to Europe and share with England the military as well as the financial fiasco of this war."

The famous aviator reiterated that England has misinformed the United States regarding its preparedness, its military strength and progress in the war, and emphasized that the United States cannot win the war for England no matter how much assistance it sends.

A large army transport, believed to be the Queen Mary, arrived in Singapore protected by warships, bringing reinforcements in men and machines for the main body of the Australian force which had already landed. Consisting of transport units and other auxiliaries, the new contingent was considered most important in military circles for the defense of the Straits Settlements.

Commenting on the new arrivals, a high army authority declared that defense of the Singapore area in terms of men, guns, and airplanes was nearing the peak "for the time being at least."

Complementing the present army force of Australians and Indians, plus British air and air defense forces which have been strengthened by the United States planes and the latest anti-aircraft artillery from Britain, the new contingent assured Britain of a closely coordinated striking force in East Asia, it was declared in the dispatch from Singapore.

The new arrivals which will be deployed along prepared stations on the Malay Peninsula, were understood to have brought the forces in the Singapore area well toward a tentative goal of 90,000 men.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Revenge

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part IV

Vindictive motives proceed from the vulgar, superstitious or impious mind which thinks all the evils of life are caused by devils, evil genii, or other persons or things hostile to oneself. All good and wise persons have said otherwise: they teach us that all the ills, at least more than half the bad things which harass mankind, spring from oneself, or the so-called seven deadly sins, i.e., hate, sloth, greed envy, pride, gluttony and luxury, which may be found within, not without, one's own mind. Good men, therefore, have little cause to hate others, still less to wreak vengeance upon them. In Old Japan everything had been done to discredit and destroy this ungodly vindictive spirit which ascribes every misfortune befalling one to an agency other than one's own fault, and so hates what one mistakenly considers one's enemy. This mean way of thinking was branded and decried as "ikon" (unsatisfied resentment) and the cause of all quarrels and tragedies, even murders and small-scale wars; and it was to suppress and punish this very root of human miseries that the system of vendetta was instituted by a special code of regulations.

A contest of skill—be it in swordsmanship or any other art, civil or warlike—is performed in the presence of the Lord of the realm, in which one of the contestants must win over the other; and the defeated party, instead of taking his fate in a humble spirit, entertains "ikon" against his victor, and kills him in a treacherous way, and decamps—the basest and most cowardly act one can imagine. Such a scoundrel may rightly be regarded as the enemy not only of the family of the victim, but of the whole nation, or the very principle of justice on which the welfare of the community stands. How is he to be punished? The son, brother, nephew, or even wife or daughter of the murdered man, may or rather must apply to the authorities for permission to carry out katakiuchi, and, when it is given, sets out on his brave mission. Such was the formula of the old-time vendetta, or the first half of it. It was an act of duty imposed on one by the unanimous voice of public opinion, justice, and honor, which one owed not only to the dead but to the State and to posterity. The samurai who dared to evade it would have been regarded as a shirker, a coward, a no-man.

Gives Up Dangerous Game

Among our family friends in my boyhood days there was a "big" man—president of a bank or a company—whom we thought a prodigy of fortune, and of whom, however, our father casually remarked one day that he was once upon a time a man out on a katakiuchi mission on behalf of his father-in-law but that the anti-vendetta law issued in 1873 had prevented (or freed) him from pursuing that dangerous game any more, and he contented himself by finding success in the business world. This was, of course, none of his fault, but somehow the revellation did not serve to heighten him in our estimation.

"Katakiuchi" literally means "beating the adversary," and it was invariably understood as "beating the enemy" not of oneself, but of one's friends or benefactors; whereas a revenge taken or attempted to satisfy one's own revengeful temper was, as said already, "ikon," than which nothing was more despicable or unworthy of the samurai. This is the basic distinction ever to be remembered when discussing the subject of revenge in this country. Now, the beating of the adversary is in every age or country the first duty every honorable man owes to his fellow creatures as well as to himself or to the gods themselves. It means vindication of justice over injustice, right against wrong, or championing of the weak against the arrogant, the downtrodden against their tyrants or exploiters.

All the famous katakiuchi ever remembered exemplify the pattern above drawn, the Soga brothers' being a typical instance. Regarding the revenge of the Forty-Seven Ronin, so-called, it is conspicuous for the absence of personal "ikon" or what the Westerners may call "revengeful spirit." One or two well-known facts will illustrate this point. The Ronin had repeatedly avowed that their master had been rightly served for his rash conduct in the Court, but that the other party, equally, if not more, to blame for the affray, had not been punished at all, which was unfair, or was against the traditional law of the Shogunate. They had also petitioned the authorities that Daigaku, nearest of kin to the deceased, should be allowed to succeed to the name of Asano, so as even in a humble way to perpetuate the once honorable family-name; which, if it were granted, the Ronin would have had no cause to complain but been perfectly content to spend the remainder of their lives in praying for the soul of their unfortunate lord. Their requests were all turned down, which meant extinction of the family line for their master, but continued honor and triumph for his adversary. How could the dead repose in peace?

Last Scene Omitted

Return to the Kabuki interpretation of the Soga and the Forty-Seven Ronin dramas, everybody must have noticed that the last scene of vengeance of which a good deal is taken up with sword-play, is often omitted. It is avoided not because it is gory. Japanese theater audiences are never "nervy" about a bloody spectacle. But the cream of the dramas is in the humane spirit of

(Continued on Page 4)

ANGLO-AMERICAN INFLUENCES IN PACIFIC AREA THING OF PAST

Washington and London Fail to Know Not Only Japan's Military Potentialities but Will Power

By EIICHI KIMURA

Part II

From Contemporary Japan
April issue, 1942

Impartial observers are of the opinion that the Japanese-American parleys broke down, because President Roosevelt had been conducting negotiations with Japan prompted by a firm conviction that the insular country could be easily cajoled into submission. He not only underestimated the armed potentialities of Japan, but became over-confident that the latter would not precipitate a showdown in the Pacific. His over-confidence came from the fact that he was quite sanguine about the "democratic" encirclement against Japan. Therefore, it became evident that Japan must resort to arms to explode the myth of military power of the "Democracies."

The Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Charter was issued in August last, because both the administrative heads became optimistic about the future positions of the "democratic" nations in the world. Both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on that occasion must have come to the conclusion that it would be possible to defeat Germany, provided the Soviet Union was completely won over to their side, while in the Pacific there would be no need of fearing a decisive battle with Japan, if America and Britain joined hands availing themselves of the key bases in Australia and the Netherlands East Indies, bolstering at the same time the resistance of Chungking against Japan.

Over-Confident of Power

On the basis of this hypothesis, President Roosevelt agreed to enter into diplomatic negotiations with Japan to settle the Pacific issue. In October last the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs gave President Roosevelt a carte blanche in respect of the Japanese-American negotiations then proceeding, for the British Government was over-confident of the striking power of the Anglo-American military machine in the Pacific.

Consequently, when the war broke out, both the United States and Britain found to their great dismay how utterly they had miscalculated the military potentialities of Japan. In other words, America's superiority complex in quantity and Britain's reliance on quality forbade them to visualize the possibility of Japan's declaration of war on them with the grim determination to achieve victory.

Early in November, 1941, when the negotiations between Japan and the United States were nearing the breaking point, the international situation had been taking a turn, apparently adverse to the Axis Powers. It may have been taken by London and Washington as a possible deterrent on Japan's positive action in the Pacific. The arrival of "General Winter" on the eastern front called a halt to the offensive of the German forces and the Red Army, the bulk of which was believed to have been destroyed, was attacking vigorously the German positions with fresh troops brought from the rear.

Another Situation

The Soviets were threatening to take the offensive, taking advantage of the sub-zero winter and the suspension of large-scale military operations by the Reich forces. Another unfavorable situation for the Axis nations developed on the African front along the Mediterranean. With the arrival of German reinforcements under command of Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, the Italian forces succeeded in pressing back the British troops to Tobruk, with the result that the Suez Canal was reported to be in danger for a while.

In November, however, the British side staged a successful counter-attack, dislodging the Italo-German forces from their new positions. These unfavorable turns in war situations to the Axis Powers, though they were of a temporary nature, were evidently taken by the United States and Britain as timely consequences to prevent Japan from manifesting a positive attitude.

It is undeniable that throughout the Japanese-American negotiations the statesmen of the United States and Britain assumed a non-compromising attitude toward Japan, intending to coerce her into submission, without calculating that their pressure might overstep the limit of Japan's patience, impelling that country to take up arms to break the impasse. Consequently, an armed conflict became inevitable and Japan, disregarding the objective conditions, which were overwhelmingly in favor of America and Britain, declared war on them. In the subsequent three months, the Japanese Army and Navy Forces changed the map of Greater East Asia, completely eliminating the Anglo-American domination from the southwestern Pacific.

Extraordinary Will Power

A miraculous act is performed only when an objective condition, namely, material power, combines with a subjective condition, that is, extraordinary spiritual faculty of man, which transcends intellectual and physical powers. This extraordinary spiritual energy is a manifestation of extraordinary will power, which is sometimes called an inspiration or mystic spiritual force. And this extraordinary will power is brought into full play when man rises above the question of life or death to seek a way out of a most critical situation.

Individuals can display this superior faculty, but when the destiny of a nation is at a stake, it is imperative that its people must collectively exhibit their will power, paying scanty attentions to life or death to turn the situation in their favor. The successes hitherto obtained by the Japanese Army, Navy and Air Force clearly reflect the collective will power of the Japanese people, which is a subjective condition and superior to the material power of the Allies, which is an objective condition. The Anglo-American "democracy" did not pay due attention to this enormous accumulation of will power effected by the Japanese nation in the past 30 years in preparation for the current war, by undergoing every kind of hardship and privation and by developing new aerial battle techniques and landing operation tactics to storm fortified positions.

One may as well ask, how the Japanese nation amassed such a superhuman will power? The Anglo-American nations, in order to give vent to their nitor in adversum, unjustifiably declare that the Japanese are a bellicose, aggressive people, without probing into the right side of the question. It has to be remembered that in the past 30 years America and Britain wilfully brought increasing pressure to bear upon Japan in an endeavor to restrain her legitimate national growth.

Restriction Imposed

At the Washington Conference, following the termination of the first World War, they imposed an uncalled-for restriction on Japan's naval armament, and again through the League of Nations they refused to recognize Japan's right to defend her life-line in Manchuria. Subsequently, during the China Affair, they placed all kinds of obstacles on the path of Japan, so that the termination of the Sino-Japanese imbroglio would not be realized. Lately, Japan's righteous and just efforts to construct a New Order in Greater East Asia on the basis of peaceful economic co-existence and co-prosperity caused them to initiate an economic warfare, perfecting at the same time a military cordon sanitaire against her.

When a Tokyo-Vichy agreement was signed for the joint defense of French Indo-China as a concrete measure for bringing the China Affair to a close, the United States and Britain accelerated the tempo of their "stop Japan" policy, which became more virulent when Tokyo concluded a treaty with Bangkok to bring about closer friendly and economic relations between the two countries. Furthermore, Japan's economic negotiations with the Netherlands East Indies spread over a period of 10 years were thoroughly brought to nought by Anglo-American manipulations.

Four economic parleys had taken place between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies in the past 10 years. All of them failed to reach a conclusion because of the behind-the-scene intrigues of America and Britain. Finally, to billboard their self-centered opposition to Japan, they erected the so-called ABCD battle arc with the set purpose of imperilling the existence of the Japanese State. Japan, ardently desirous of peace, bore these unbearable provocations with infinite patience and labored hard to bring security and co-prosperity to East Asia through peaceful means, by conducting diplomatic negotiations with the United States for eight long months.

Fresh in Memory

The writer has no intention of recounting the iniquities of Britain and America in East Asia in the last century. Nor does he desire to dwell upon the diplomatic relations in the past 30 years, which were interwoven with Japan's struggle for existence as manifested in the Washington Conference, the Manchurian Affair, the China Affair, the Tripartite Alliance Treaty between Japan, Germany and Italy, the economic talks with the Netherlands East Indies, the discussions and accords with France and Thailand and the negotiations with the United States. They are too fresh in the memory of the international public to require any recapitulation.

However, the writer desires to invite the attention of the readers to the fact that Japanese diplomacy and the incidents in which Japan was involved in the past 30 years compelled her to strive for self-existence and safety, by taxing her economy and military machine to the utmost limit. She came to realize that her future destiny was dependent on the outcome of this struggle for existence.

In contrast to this, the activities of Britain and America present a different picture. To them Manchuria is an outlying region where their interests are negligible. It is true that they are commercially interested in China, but their trade with that country represents a mere fraction of their foreign trade. With regard to French Indo-China, they have no tangible interest there. On the other hand, they evince a great interest in Thailand and the Netherlands East Indies, which countries before the outbreak of the Pacific war, used to supply them with tin, rubber, oil and other key materials necessary for the production of munitions and industrial articles.

(To Be Concluded)

Gems of Truth

To reprove small faults with undue vehemence, is as absurd as if a man should take a great hammer to kill a fly on his friend's forehead. —Anon

• • •

Observe your enemies for they first find out your faults.—Antisthenes

• • •

The confidant of my vices is my master, though he were my valet. —Goethe

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Petroleum

OELKRIEG by Anton Zischka. Publishers Wilhelm Goldmann, Leipzig. 297 pages with 25 pictures. 7.50 RM.

The aim in this book by the well-known German writer, Anton Zischka, gives a survey of what has been one of the most interesting developments in international economic life for many years. It covers the economic growth since the second part of the 19th century of a group of oil magnates who were conscious of the tremendous political influence going on around them. It is a unique story of the vital raw-materials which became a great power in world policy. Oil must be considered largely responsible for the misery, hypocrisy and treason which resulted from the struggle between small groups of industrialists, united by influential trusts, controlling the economic life of a country or even of a continent. Furthermore, the book was written to show the economic revolution and revaluation which will change in the future international relations to a very large extent. Finally, the author describes the latest use of coal in making synthetic oil, being often superior in quality to natural oil products.

Because over 70 per cent of the world's production of petroleum is in the United States, the petroleum refining industry in that country exceeds that of all other countries combined. The United States not only consumes more oil than any other country, but is also more dependent upon oil. Development of oil in Mexico and in some countries of South America, especially Venezuela, Colombia and Peru, has direct bearing on the oil operations in the United States because the oil developed in these countries is shipped in large quantities to the United States for refining. The oldest producing country in South America is Peru. The country of greatest immediate importance is Venezuela. Production is also obtained from Argentina, Bolivia and Ecuador, and other countries of South America have oil possibilities.

Growth of Oil Industry

The growth of the American oil industry is closely connected with the name of John Davison Rockefeller who, in 1862, invested the moderate sum of $4,000 and together with Samuel Andrews, inventor of a more economical process for cleaning crude oil, entered into a business which was beginning to be spoken of as "oil refining" In 1878, Rockefeller had control of over 90 per cent of the refineries in the United States. He next concentrated on marketing oil acquiring control of companies which were already selling, terminals in the chief cities and gathering in, one after another, the pipe lines which were being laid by competitors in the hope of defeating the railways.

But the age of Rockefeller passed, and with the rise of Sir Henry Deterding, British-Dutch petroleum industrialist, oil became a factor of political power. Rarely, in the history of modern politics, has a man so successfully driven his predecessors and antagonists from the limelight, as the former small bank-official of Dutch parentage who was born in 1866 as son of a sea-captain. Sir Deterding appears as the first representative of a trust governed by a purely political interest. It was in the years between 1914 and 1939 that a series of events took place

(Continued on Page 4)

In the Periodicals

Toyo Keizai (The Oriental Economist): No. 2,018 dated April 25, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha, Tokyo. Price ¥1. The current edition is a special number, fully devoted to the discussions of money market, in addition to a wealth of articles, analyzing the various economic problems at home and abroad. Feature articles including Adjustment Problem of Small and Medium-Sized Business Enterprises, Method for the Increase of Resources, Development of Money Market in the War of Greater East Asia, Present World War and the Change in the International Situation, Future of France, Present and Future of Justice, and Excessive Oil Resources.

Koa Shuho; a weekly published by the Dai Nippon Koa Domei, Tokyo, No. 7 dated April 22, 1942 (in Japanese). The leading articles include the Air Raids by Enemy Planes, the Complete Occupation of the Bataan Peninsula, and the School Education for the Inhabitants in East Indies.

Sozo (Creation), a monthly magazine, Vol. 12, No. 6, May, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Sozo-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Presenting articles of timely interest, the outstanding features are: Politics Above Politics by Seigo Nakano; the Ethical and Political Characters of the Co-Prosperity Sphere by Kojiro Sugimori, the Competition Among Germany, England and Soviet, and Turkey by Hanji Kinoshita, the True Character of the Japanese National Thought by Ryuzo Furuki; the Restoration of East Asia by Komei Tanaka; the Marine Transportation of Southeastern Asia by Hisao Kitazawa; the Political Situation After the General Election by Takeshi Saito; the Agricultural Problem of Southern Regions by Eiitaro Yoshida; the Ethical Character of the New Financiers by Shoichi Sumita; the War Operations in the Pacific and the Northern Route by Senichi Shozui; the Armament of Alaska by Soichiro Yamano; the Electric Enterprises in Southern Regions by Sakaki Kanbayashi; the German Navy by Ryoki Todo; the Co-Prosperity Sphere in Southern Regions and Shipping by Shigeru Ogiwara, and the Conception of the Currency in Southern Regions by Tamotsu Kubota.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

UMI NI IKURU HITO BITO
(Men Who Live on the Sea) 1926

By YOSHIKI HAYAMA

Part II

Upon landing Mikami succeeded in extorting from him the sum of ¥10. Determined to discharge the sailor the next morning, he hurried, fuming and trembling, to the home of his wife. But Mikami, passing the night in a brothel, along with Ogura, escaped on the life-boat. Ogura, meanwhile, was advised by a prostitute that to study navigation, achieve success, and become a captain would amount, after all, to no more than getting into a position to crush and exploit the underdog. The Captain regarded Mikami's action, an insult to himself, as something that should be avenged on the entire crew.

Quarrel With Chief Mate

After discharging her cargo of coal at Yokohama, the Manju Maru departed on her return voyage to Muroran, freighted with boilers destined for the colliery. While the boilers were being unloaded at Muroran, the crew quarrelled with the chief mate over some trifling matter, and work was suspended for a while. The chief mate turned pale in consequence of this—how thoroughly pale indeed! The sailors realized, at last, that the basic structure of the whole social system was being maintained by dint of the labor of workers, and they felt the power which was implicit in themselves.

While taking cake and tea in an upstairs room of a cake-shop—the only enjoyment which they could afford—Fujiwara and his comrades decided to have a showdown with the Captain. Their demands were drawn up in the storeroom of the ship by Fujiwara himself and a clean copy made by Ogura for formal presentation. They made certain that not a single idle seaman remained on the Muroran waterfront. The Captain had been ordered to reach Yokohama on the next outward trip by New Year's eve, hence this was the most opportune time to fling down the gauntlet.

On the morning of the ship's scheduled departure the Captain returned from the house of his mistress and at once ordered the crew to stand by. But the ship did not move. The chief mate came running to him, all out of breath, with the seamen's written demand. The Captain sniffed at the document. But when he glanced through it and found that it involved him personally—it demanded an eight-hour day, an increase in wages, the observance of Sunday as a day of rest, indemnity for medical treatments covering injury and sickness suffered in the course of duty (such demands had to be made even at this late date!) and stated also that "we hereby reject the right of the Captain, upon the ship's arrival at Yokohama late at night, to press the crew into service in connection with his going ashore on a life-boat for a private purpose,"—in short, when the Captain saw that the demands contained something pertaining to his own misbehavior, he could not very well disregard it.

Negotiations in Saloon

Thus the negotiations with the seamen were held in the ship's saloon. The stokers as well as the oilers came up on the saloon deck, giving their moral support to the seamen by whistling and speaking out in decisive tones. Likewise the men from the engine department. The Captain was forced to yield for the present. Much as he begrudged the act, he finally affixed his seal of assent. The seamen thus emerged practically victorious. Further, though they had hitherto taken independent action, they now came to feel a broader sense of fellowship with the working class as a whole.

And so the ship left port and headed for Yokohama. In the course of the three-day voyage to her destination the crew were really treated as "human beings," alike by the Captain and by the chief mate. They had only to perform two-thirds of the work which they had been previously required to do. But this was merely a makeshift arrangement in virtue of the pledge. The Captain's cruel scheme of vengeance was awaiting its chance to show its venom. The ship reached Yokohama according to schedule, on the morning of December 31. No sooner had she arrived than the chief mate brought aboard six men from the Water-Police. The Captain thereupon summarily dismissed Ogura and three other seamen from the ship's service. Fujiwara and Hata were whisked away to headquarters by the officers.

• • •

This is one of the representative works that emerged from the first period of Japanese Proletarian literature. It is a faithful portrayal that teems with revelatory descriptions of how wretched indeed is the life of the ordinary seaman and of how much can be accomplished if only his kind were to organize themselves. The strike here depicted is a spontaneous development. Hence it is not undertaken on any organized basis, and is set in a period wherein the labor movement is still in its nascent, ineffectual state. As a work by this author, however, the story is done in strikingly minute and compact prose. It deserves to be ranked as one of the superlatively executed novels of this country.

• • •

Yoshiki Hayama, the author, was born in March, 1894, in Fukuoka Prefecture. He entered the preparatory department of literature of Waseda University, but rarely attended classes, and left college at

(Continued on Page 4)